



Mass Hist Soc

mate to
eagle

from Bresset



Mass Hist Soc

mate to Washington
head

From Bessett



ANS
67-021

Pechen
Chicken
eagle



Jan 1964 from Picker

64-023

THE AMERICAN HUMORISTIC SOCIETY
156TH STREET
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

64-023

64-023

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THE AMERICAN HUMORISTIC SOCIETY
156TH STREET
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The Discovery Specimen and Finest Known INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICANA — Confederatio with Small Stars

198 1785. Cent. The goddess Diana at altar, trampling on a crown, and holding bow, arrow and quiver; helmet on altar. **INIMICA TYRANNIS •AMERICANA•** around. Rev. **A small circle containing 13 small stars**, radiate. Above, **CONFEDERATIO**; below, the date, a period on either side. (The American Confederation is hostile to tyrants.) By Thomas Wyon, Birmingham. Abt. Extremely Fine; planchet granular, as on other specimens from these dies, and not perfectly round. Evenly centered and nicely struck up; medium brown color with darker patina, mingled upon the reverse with amazing purplish-red tones. Without visible blemish, other than the faintest trace of reverse cabinet friction (it actually having lain in a velvet tray from about 1869 to 1890, and possibly long before that). Crosby Pl. VII, 12; type 2-B, fig. 57. Wgt., 138 grains. Of unquestioned authenticity, as its pedigree is traced back thirty years before J. A. Bolen began his little enterprise. When Crosby wrote (1873-75) there were but four known from these dies; this was, and remains, the finest of these, as ascertained through examination either of the actual coins or of photographic prints and catalogue plates. Ex Capt. Davenport, circa 1837; Jeremiah Colburn, before 1863; J. F. McCoy, lot 1689 (1864); George F. Seavey (1869); L. G. Parmelee, lot 598 (1890); H. P. Smith; Dr. Thomas Hall at private sale, and finally, the Virgil Brand estate. As indicated by the pedigree, this is the discovery specimen, the one known to Dickeson (1859) and Prime (1860-61). **As both discovery coin and finest known, it has historical importance and value absolutely impossible to exaggerate.** The inferior Stickney example, lot 374 in the sale of that famous collection by Henry Chapman in 1907, brought \$800. after keen competition. This splendid impression was valued by B. G. Johnson at \$1,000., Nov. 3, 1932. Surely, with today's inflated dollar and increased interest in fine coins, it should prove to be a buy at our conservative estimate. An opportunity not to be repeated for a generation or more. **Plate** (\$1,000.00)

108



During 1949-50, the cataloger spent a great deal of time and effort trying to trace the history of the Confederatio Centes, listing the various dies combinations and mules, and attempting to tabulate the pedigree of each specimen to date.

Unfortunately, the job was not quite finished, and for that reason no effort will be made here to list the known examples of the AMERICANA — Small Stars combination. That only a small number of genuine pieces are known is common knowledge to students of the Colonial series, although we have no doubt that some collectors and dealers might be confused by the number of Bolen struck copies offered as authentic impressions within recent years.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION
OF
COINS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

FORMED BY
JOHN G. MILLS, ESQ.
ALBANY, NEW YORK

CATALOGUED BY
S. H. & H. CHAPMAN
1348 PINE STREET

AND TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION BY

DAVIS & HARVEY
AUCTIONEERS
1112 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
APRIL 27, 28, 29, 1904

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 2 P. M.

Copyright
S. H. & H. CHAPMAN
1904

- 341 1788 Bust l. Uncirculated. Light brown. Slight granulation on neck. R. Slightly off at top cutting into tops of ET and cinque-foils. C. 16-N., rarity 5. From Whitman Sale, No. 281, \$2.30.
- 342 1788 Duplicate. Very fine. Light brown color; also very rare.
- 343 1788 Bust l. Fine. Letters incused at CONNEC. C. 16-O.
- 344 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788. Poor to good or damaged. 17 pcs.

NEW YORK.

- 345 1786 Cent. NON VI VIRTUTE VICI. Bust in military costume, facing right, probably George Washington. Rev. NEO-EBORACENSIS. 1786. Uncirculated. Broad, sharp impression, with serratures around obv. and rev. Light olive color with traces of original red. The finest specimen known. (From S. H. & H. C.) Ex. rare. Plate VII.
- 346 1787 LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO* Indian standing, facing left, holding a tomahawk in his right hand, a bow in his left, a quiver on his back. Rev. NEO-EBORACUS 1787, EXCELSIOR Eagle standing on section of globe. Extremely fine. Tops of letters BERTATE off, otherwise a sharp, strong impression. Olive color. Excessively rare, only four known. Plate VII.
- 347 1787 Same obv. muled with counterfeit English half-penny. LIBER NAT, and lower half of Indian not impressed. CEOR(CIUS) III REX. Bust in armor r. Fine, light olive. Unique. C., p. 322. Plate VII.
- 348 1787 Same obverse. Reverse EXCELSIOR. Arms of the State of New York. An oval shield, with the sun rising from behind a range of mountains, the river in the foreground; at the right of the shield stands Liberty with staff; at left, Justice, with sword and scales, and above eagle, facing right, standing on a globe; exg. 1787. Fine. Extremely rare. Plate VII.
- 349 1787 Obv. similar type as rev. of above, but without date and eagle faces to left. Rev. +E. PLURIBUS UNUM * * 1787: Eagle displayed, bearing on his breast the United States shield, in his right talon an olive branch, in his left a bundle of arrows, thirteen stars around his head. Fine. Light olive. Extremely rare. Plate VII.

- 350 1787 Cent. Same types. Eagle above shield faces r. Rev. same die. Very good. Black. Rarer than preceding.
- 351 1787 Cent. Same obv. Rev. Eagle larger, all arrows and laurel branch reversed—arrows in right and branch in left talon. Fine. Light olive. Only two known. C. Pl. VII, 24. Plate VII.
- 352 1787 Cent. NOVA EBORAC. Bust laureated and mailed r. Rev. *VIRT ET. LIB.* 1787. Liberty seated, r, with shield of New York at her side. Uncirculated. Sharp. Beautiful specimen. Slightly misstruck on obv. cutting into top of EBORAC. Olive with traces of original color. Been lacquered to preserve color. One of the finest examples of this coin. Winsor, 166, from Bushnell Coll. No. 893. Plate VII.
- 353 1787 Cent. Duplicate. Fine.
- 354 1787 Cent. Same obv. Rev. Liberty to left. Fine. Light olive.
- 355 1787 Cent. Same type but different style. Known as the "large bust." C., Pl. VIII, 9. Very good. Rare. Plate VII.
- 356 1787 Cent. Same type, "The small bust." *NOVA* EBORAC* Very good. Excessively rare. From P. C. 462. Crosby, plate VIII, 12. Plate VII. Only three known.
- 357 George II. guinea, sur-stamped EB, by Ephraim Brasher, with similar punch used by him on his New York doubloon. Good. Rare.
- 358 Castorland, a French settlement on the Black river, now Carthage. Beautiful civic head l., FRANCO AMERICANA COLONIA; Exg. CASTORLAND 1796. Reverse SALVE MAGNA PARENS FRUGUM; Beaver in exg. Edge milled. Original. Half-dollar in silver. Very fine.
- 359 Castorland. Same, struck in brass. Original. Proof. Extremely rare in this metal. Plate VII.
- 360 Castorland. Same, struck in copper. Restrike. Proof.
- 361 Castorland. Same, struck on thin copper planchet, milled. Restrike. Proof.
- 362 1789 Cent. Store card of Mott & Co. Jewelers, etc. Clock. Rev. Eagle, 1789, etc. Uncirculated. 4 pcs.

NUMISMA.

ARD, IRVINGTON, N. Y.

and Proprietor.

R COPY. 50 CTS. PER ANNUM.

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of Numisma has lately increased to
a limited edition, we cannot hereaf-
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can be made in fractional currency, pos-
sible stamps, but if you have not yet paid
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OUR READERS.

publication office of Numisma still nom-
Irvington, N. Y., letters, communica-
tions, etc., will hereafter reach us more
directly at 787 and 789 Broadway,
where we have located with the well-known
printing house of Geo. A. Leavitt & Co.
Our correspondents are cordially invited to
contribute; they will find us hard at work,
of time to spare to show them our fine
numismatic business, or to extend to them such
assistance within our power.

our printer from home forced us to
delay and September numbers into this

SONNET.

COLONIAL COIN, SHOWING THE
HEAD OF MESSALINA.

Influence through the din and far
noise, shines like some fearful aim,
and from some dread flame
rise to rend men's lives, and mar-
red set a sanguine bar
rators they might claim,
floats on thy lustful shame,
the wan light of a star,
but that it all was well,
and in its steps drew high
belonging to the sod,
and like some throe bell
ringing message through the sky,
told there is a God."

THOS. S. COLLIER.

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA,

A NEW VARIETY.

Recently I was shown a lot of Colonials, all
in copper, and with the exception of three
Vermont cents—the product of one pair of
dies—they were all different. There were
sixteen pieces in all, and they were alleged to
have come from a Vermonter whose father
had been their owner back into the days of
auld lang syne. They were nearly all very
good to fine as regards condition, and sever-
al were uniform in color. The lot embraced
three varieties of the Immunis Columbia.
One was dated 1787 and is given in Crosby
Plate VIII No. 8; also figure 61, page 320.

Another was the New Jersey Immunis
Columbia, dated 1786, and represented in
Crosby Plate VII, No. 17; also figure 58,
page 318. The third was dated 1786, the
obverse similar to the New Jersey Immunis
but from a different die. The reverse was in
general design like that of the 1787 Immunis.
The principle points of difference are: The
bundle of arrows and olive branch in the
eagle's talons, are reversed, that is the arrows
are in the right, the branch in the left talons;
the eagle's neck and body are thin and nar-
row; the wings are more rounded at the sec-
ond joint, and the right has more feathers in
the new variety than in the '87; the tail also
has seven instead of four feathers, as in the
other coin.

The date and letters of the legends are ex-
actly like those on some of the 1786, New
Jerseys. I was struck with the very close
resemblance in these particulars, and also in
the size and shape of the planchet, to the
particular coin which in "the Coins of New
Jersey," I have described as No. 15, J. The
two pieces must have come from the same
mint and from dies made by the same pair of
hands. I am not aware that the new piece
has ever been described hitherto by any
numismatist.

E. MARIS.

Phila., June 7th, 1885.

Inimica.- "I have in my possession, and have had for fifty years, a curious old coin, the nature of which I have never been able to ascertain. Now when there seems to be such a furor for old coins, I possibly may be able to supply some knowledge of its character. It is a copper piece about the size of a cent, with on one side a star and the word 'Confederatio'. It is somewhat rubbed. And on the other side is an Indian standing by an altar, with the inscription 'Inimica Tyrannis,' and something rubbed off. I have also a silver piece, with one side a star and the words 'Nova Constellatio,' and on the other side the words 'United States of America,' and the figure '500'. What also is this?" The full inscription on the copper piece before it was rubbed off, was Americana Inimica Tyrannis - America, the tyrant's foe. The date of issue was 1785. It is not known when it was issued, nor by whom; indeed, it is very rare, but one perfect specimen being known

-4-

to coin collectors, which is in a cabinet in New York. The second piece is not so rare, but there is no authentic knowledge of the place of its issue, or who made it. The usual date for the "Nova Constellatio" coins, of which there are several varieties in silver and copper, is 1785.

be called a *Cent*. It would contain twenty-five grains of fine silver; to which may be added two grains of copper, and the whole would weigh one pennyweight and three grains. Five of these would make a *Quint*, or five hundred units, weighing five pennyweight and fifteen grains; and ten would make a *Mark*, or one thousand units, weighing eleven pennyweight and six grains.*

* See *Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution*, Vol. xii. p. 91.

It may be proper to subjoin the elements of the letter here quoted, as extracted from Mr Morris's manuscripts of that date. He proposed the following table of currency:

One crown, or ten dollars, equal to	10,000
One dollar, or ten bills, equal to	1,000
One bill, or ten pence, equal to	100
One penny, or ten quarters, equal to	10
One quarter, equal to	1

The value of the quarter is equal to a quarter of a grain of pure silver, or one fourteen hundred and fortieth part of a Spanish dollar.

This was his first plan of a new coinage, founded on the principle of decimals and a money unit. The larger piece, or crown, was to be of gold; the next, or dollar, of silver. He proposed, also, that for convenience there should be other coins struck, besides those here designated, but that each should contain a precise number of the money unit.

The advantages of the coin here proposed, he adds, 'are first, that none other will effect the object of banishing other currencies, because this alone applies without fractions to them all.

'Secondly, the minuteness of its base denominations will render it an accurate measure of the smallest variations of quantity, or quality, in any commodity.

'Thirdly, the decimal proportion of its parts will render all calculations in it easy.

'Fourthly, few figures will be used for the largest sums, while at the same time the smallest sums will be comprehended.

'Lastly, as to the names above chosen, they, like all other names, are arbitrary, and perhaps better may be substituted. The word crown occurred, from the following idea of an impressing for a gold coin: viz. An Indian, with his bow in his left hand, and in his right hand thirteen arrows, and his right foot on a crown; the inscription, *monas dominus tyrannus*.

be called a *Cent*. It would contain twenty-five grains of fine silver, to which may be added two grains of copper, and the whole would weigh one pennyweight and three grains. Five of these would make a *Quint*, or five hundred units, weighing five pennyweight and fifteen grains; and ten would make a *Mark*, or one thousand units, weighing eleven pennyweight and six grains.*

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This was his first plan of a new currency foundation. The principle is distinctly laid a money unit. The larger piece, or crown, was to be of gold; the next, or dollar, of silver. He proposed, also, that for convenience there should be other coins struck, besides those here designated; that they should contain a precise number of the money unit.

The advantages of the plan here proposed, he adds, 'are first, that such other will effect the object of banishing other currencies; and secondly, that they will apply either to fractions or to large sums.'

'Secondly, the introduction of the money unit will be a measure of the quantity, or quality, of any commodity.

'Thirdly, the decimal proportion of its parts will be of great utility in its use.

'Fourthly, few figures will be used for the largest sums, while at the same time the smallest sums will be comprehended.

'Lastly, as to the names above chosen, they, like all other names, are arbitrary, and perhaps better may be substituted. The word *crown* occurred, from the following use of an impression for a gold coin: viz. An Indian, with his bow in his left hand, and in his right hand thirteen arrows, and his right foot on a crown; the inscription, *manus incrima tyrannus*.

1861

1890

1910

1941

1949

15 Aldin Lane
Island Trees, Hicksville
Long Island, New York
September 29, 1949

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, 5, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you very much for your letter dated the 26th.

Your reasoning concerning the origin of the Confederation is fairly accurate, and you may be entirely right. I would like to hear from you further in this connection.

I intend to contact the various institutions and individuals that you listed.

You asked for a breakdown of the information that I have obtained to date. Here it is:

Crosby 13 Plate VII Obv. 1 Rev. A "AMERICA" "Large Circle of Stars"

1. Illustrated in Crosby. Parmelee Coll. Very Fair. Dug up in old drain, Berlin, Conn., 1861. Sold Parmelee Sale, 1890, Lot #597, for \$55 to B. S. Clay. *to Brande 1891*
2. Illustrated on Plate XXIV, Mougey Sale, (Elder), 1910, where it was miscataloged (Lot #1400) as the commoner Obv. 2, Rev. B variety. Very Good. Corroded. Sold for \$340.
3. Ford specimen. Fine to Very Fine. Originally from Chapman to Newcomer, to Mehl to Green to Johnson to Kelly, thence to Frann to Harper, back to Kelly, then to me.
4. ANS specimen. From collection of G. Clapp to ANS, Oct. 1941. Slightly superior to Ford specimen, but discolored. Abt. Very Fine.
5. *Unrecorded specimen from Newman*
(In the Rev. Finotti Coll. (Woodward) 1862, lot #1397 was cataloged as Unique and sold to Lightbody. This coin brought \$77.50 and may, or may not be one of the above.)

Crosby 12 Plate VII Obv. 2 Rev. B "AMERICANA" "Small Circle of Stars"

1. Parmelee Specimen. Ex. Fine. Sold Parmelee Sale, 1890, Lot #598 for \$100. to B. S. Clay. *Newman?*
2. Stickney Specimen. Very Fine. Sold Stickney Sale, 1907, Lot #374, for \$800.
3. Appleton Specimen. (Mentioned by Crosby, page #318) Now in the collection of the Boston Historical Society.

Unrecorded 1861 sold

11-12

11-10

Note- Several specimens of this variety owned by both dealers and collectors have been found to be false. Besides the well known Bolen die there is another die, perhaps the same, which has numerous small breaks and die defects on both the Obverse and Reverse. All coins from this latter die, with the exception of one uncirculated piece in Silver, are well worn and extremely deceptive.

Crosby 18 Plate VII Obv. 1 Rev. B "AMERICANA" "Large Circle of Stars"

I have not been able to positively locate a genuine specimen of this coin. The Prann specimen (Buffalo ANA Convention Sale, 1947) is a Bolen copy.

Crosby 14 Plate VII Obv. 1 Rev. D "GEN. WASHINGTON" "L. Circle of Stars"

1. Appleton Speciman. Good to V. Good. Illustrated in Crosby. Now in the collection of the Boston Historical Society.
2. Parmelee Speciman. Very Good. Sold, Parmelee Sale, 1890, Lot #609, for \$152.50. Illustrated in Plate VI, Ten Eyck Sale (Mehl) 1922. Sold, Lot #837 for \$1050. *Now in the Museum I think this is the one I bought with the other the in my collection Bought in many years ago*
3. Prann Speciman. Very Fair. Illustrated on page 135, 1947 ANA Convention Sale, (Kosoff), Lot #620. Supposedly sold for \$230.

(There was a specimen of this coin in the Mickley Collection (Woodward) 1867 which was sold to dealer Cogan for \$160. It was Very Fine.)

At the present time I am attempting to collect information concerning the other varieties of the Confederate coins.

I would like to examine and obtain photographs of your three coins as soon as possible.

Drop me a line at your earliest convenience. I would appreciate more information concerning the origin of the series as well as any other assistance you could give me.

Sincerely,

John J. Ford, Jr.

CABLE ADDRESS
"NUMISMA" NEW YORK



TELEPHONE
AUDUBON 6-3030

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH AND 156TH STS.

NEW YORK 32, N.Y.

Jan. 7, 1954

Mr. Eric P. Newman,
c/o 315 Washington Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

In response to your request of Jan. 5, the title page of
the Maris sale reads as follows:

Catalogue
of
Colonial, United States, and Pattern Pieces
from the cabinet of
Dr. Edward Maris
of Philadelphia
To be sold at auction
by
Stan. V. Henkels & Co.
1117 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
at 2 o'clock P.M.
Sixth Month (June) 21st, 1886.

Lot 314

1785 Emmons - Blunt keys
"only one other known"
that makes two

~~Johns Hopkins has one~~
Mrs. Norwell has the
other she says

Yours very truly,

G. H. Norton.

American Antiquarian Society

WORCESTER 9, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

Clifford K. Shipton, Director

March 11, 1960

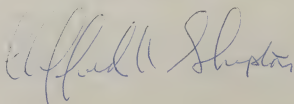
Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Street
St. Louis 2, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

The Uxbridge town history, and accounts of the town in the county history, are so bad that they contain no reference at all to a Colonel Reed.

An examination of the state records, however, indicates that he was a Colonel Seth Reed. I can find nothing in print to connect him with coining. I assume that the reference came from court records having to do with counterfeiting at that time.

Very truly yours,



CKS
JCS

Clifford K. Shipton
Director



"IMMUNIS COLUMBIA" OF 1786, WITH EAGLE REVERSE.

1020

AJN Vol 26 p 12
29 1901

Pellio (*Lives of the Thirty Tyrants: XI*), this Domitianus claimed to belong to the family of the Emperor Domitian, and to be descended from Domitilla, the sister of that ruler. As lieutenant of Aurelius, and general of Gaul, he won popularity with his army by an important victory over Macrianus, in Illyria, on the frontier of Thrace, but neither text nor monument has hitherto been found to prove that he assumed the purple. This little bronze, discovered at Cleons, has now placed this beyond doubt, and it seems to attest that the army proclaimed the new Augustus in Gaul between the years 262 and 272.

"IMMUNIS COLUMBIA" OF 1786, WITH EAGLE REVERSE.

Editors of the Journal:—

ALLOW me to offer for illustration in the *Journal*, a Colonial now in my collection, adding some comments on the piece which may possibly prove of interest to advanced collectors. Regarding the illustrations, I note that the obverse has previously been illustrated by Mr. H. P. Smith, in his Maris sale catalogue, June, 1886, in which he stated that the coin did not belong to Dr. Maris, but was placed in the catalogue by his consent. In this connection, I would add that the late Dr. Maris once made a remark to me to this effect: "Is it likely I should have allowed a piece in my sale that was in any way suspicious, without noting that fact?" As only a limited edition of the Plate Catalogue of the Maris sale was issued, comparatively few collectors of the present day can avail themselves of the use of this illustration. The reverse has never before been illustrated, to my knowledge. The present illustration is therefore likely to assist in bringing this coin to the notice of many who do not know of its existence.

The piece in question is the *Immunis Columbia* of 1786, with "eagle reverse," so described to distinguish it from the well-known *Immunis Columbia* of 1786 with shield reverse, commonly known as the New Jersey *Immunis* (Maris 3-C). It has already been described in the *Journal*; and as the general description by this master hand, which can never again furnish his ever-welcome contributions, is so accurate and comprehensive, and also as a means of easy reference to his communication, I copy the late Dr. Maris's original article, which appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, October, 1885, Vol. XX, No. 2, page 40:

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA: A NEW VARIETY.

Recently I was shown a lot of Colonials, all in copper, and with the exception of three Vermont Cents, the product of one pair of dies, they were all different. There were sixteen pieces in all, and they were alleged to have come from a Vermonter whose father had been their owner back into the days of auld lang syne.

They were nearly all very good to fine as regards condition, and several were uniform in color. The lot embraced three varieties of the *Immunis Columbia*. One was dated 1787, and is given in Crosby, plate viii, No. 8, also figure 61, page 320. Another was the New Jersey *Immunis Columbia*, dated 1786, and represented in Crosby, plate vii, No. 17, also figure 58, page 318. The third was dated 1786,—the obverse similar to the New Jersey *Immunis*, but from a different die. The reverse was in general design like that of the 1787 *Immunis*. The principal points of difference are: the bundle of arrows and olive branch in the eagle's talons are reversed; that is, the arrows are in the right, the branch in the left talons; the eagle's

1901.]

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four feathers, as i
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DR. THOMAS
Dear
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[JULY,

1901.]

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Gaul between

neck and body are thin and narrow; the wings are more rounded at the second joint, and the right has more feathers in the new variety than in the '87; the tail also has seven instead of four feathers, as in the other coin. The date and letters of the legends are exactly like those on some of the 1786 New Jerseys. I was struck by the very close resemblance in these particulars, and also in the size and shape of the planchet, to the particular coin which in "The Coins of New Jersey" I have described as No. 15. J. The two pieces must have come from the same mint and from dies made by the same pair of hands. I am not aware that the new piece has ever been described hitherto by any numismatist.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1885.

E. MARIS.

VERSE.

my collection,
t to advanced
previously been
y, in which he
catalogue by
once made a
ce in my sale
limited edition
collectors of
The reverse
illustration is
do not know

The "pair of hands" mentioned above by Dr. Maris, as making the dies, were probably those of James F. Atlee, a die-sinker of the period, whose work can be traced by certain peculiarities of the letters of the legends, particularly by the defects in the letters A, N and P (made by punches), imperfect or broken, mentioned by Mr. Crosby. We can, I think, safely assume that he was the maker of many Colonial pattern dies, namely, the "George Clinton," "Non Vi," and several others, and also some of the New Jersey, Vermont and Connecticut Cents.

My attention has occasionally been called to attacks upon the genuineness of this piece, made by a well-known dealer, who, whether from ignorance or some other cause best known to himself, went so far as to assert that Dr. Maris believed the piece to be false! I submit, therefore, the following testimonials received by me from gentlemen universally recognized as numismatists of expert ability, in order that the numismatic public may decide as to the truth of such statements, and that the authenticity of the piece may be established beyond possibility of question.

As Dr. Maris has been quoted as doubting the genuine character of the coin, his opinion may well be the first one cited. The originals of all the following letters are open to your inspection:

Boston, July 13, 1901.

THOMAS HALL.

PHILADELPHIA, 5/15, '96.

DEAR FRIEND DR. THOMAS HALL:

The *Immunis Columbia* 1786, with eagle reverse, formerly the property of Benjn. Titus of Trenton, I have always regarded as belonging to the Colonial period, and the workmanship of the same artist that furnished many of the New Jersey issues of the same period. I have never had a doubt on the subject.

Very truly,

EDWD. MARIS.

BOSTON, Jan. 23, 1896.

DR. HALL:

Dear Sir,—I have examined the *Immunis Columbia* 1786, as you desired, and see no reason to doubt its genuineness. I compared it critically with the "*Immunis* of 1787," the "*George Clinton*," "*Non Vi*," "*Liber Natus*," "*Neo Eboracus*," and other pieces held by collectors in high esteem, and think that if either of those is genuine, this also is so, for they all bear evidence of the work of the same hand. I consider the piece, if of only equal rarity with those I have named, would deserve to be equally valued; but being, probably, unique, it should be *no less* desirable than the rarest of them. You are to be congratulated on being the possessor of so interesting a specimen.

Yours enviously,

S. S. CROSBY.

BOSTON, Mar. 12, 1896.

DR. THOMAS HALL:

Dear Sir,—At your request I have carefully examined your *Immunis Columbia* of 1786, with eagle reverse, giving special attention to the fact that a certain party had asserted the piece to be a fabrication of the period. I find nothing to warrant this assertion: the piece appears to me of the same

gle reverse,"
of 1786 with
3-C). It has
y this master
s so accurate
cation, I copy
n Journal of

ception of three
were sixteen
ther had been

were uniform
as dated 1787,
he New Jersey
also figure 58,
y *Immunis*, but
munis. The
eagle's talons
s; the eagle's

character of workmanship as the other Colonials of this class. I made an unsuccessful attempt to procure this specimen for my cabinet, some years ago; had I obtained it I should have considered it one of the gems of my Colonial Series, and am pleased that it has finally come into your possession, where its rarity and value will be fully appreciated.

663 Massachusetts Av.

Yours truly,

L. G. PARMELEE.

LEE, MASS., Mar. 12, 1896.

DR. THOMAS HALL:

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 7th inst. relating to the Immunis Columbia of 1786, with eagle reverse, which I saw recently at your home, is duly received. I remember your calling attention to the fact that certain persons had declared this piece a "fabrication of the period," and examined the specimen for that purpose. Failing to find a trace of suspicion, allow me to add my testimony to its genuineness in every particular, so far as my knowledge and experience permit me to judge. Congratulating you upon the acquisition of so rare and valuable a Colonial, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

DEWITT S. SMITH.

NEW YORK CITY, Apr. 27, 1896.

DR. THOMAS HALL:

Dear Doctor,—We take pleasure in here stating that the two Immunis Columbia Cents, 1786 and 1787, submitted to us for examination by you, are undoubtedly the work of the same die-sinkers, and the letter punches used are identical in both pieces; and when one considers the fact of the impossibility of copying such letters exactly, we do not see how any person, however small their knowledge of numismatics may be, could doubt the genuineness of your 1786 Immunis with eagle reverse. It would be more from jealousy or spite, than from knowledge of the subject in hand, to cast suspicion on such a coin.

Truly yours,

DAVID PROSKEY.

108 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK, Apr. 28, 1896.

I have carefully examined the 1786 Immunis Columbia with eagle rev., owned by Dr. Thomas Hall of Boston, and take pleasure in stating that in my opinion the piece is perfectly authentic, and above all possible suspicion of doubt.

ED. FROSSARD.

A FRANKLIN TOKEN.

Editors of the Journal:—

The following piece—a local Token or "Store-card" of a Boston institution—may also be classified with the Franklin pieces, so many of which were described in the *Journal* a number of years ago. It has no special merit as a work of numismatic art, but its interest to collectors of Franklin pieces, or of "cards," seems to render it worth describing in your pages:—

Obverse, Clothed bust of Franklin in profile, to the left; he wears the familiar fur cap, which is sometimes called the "Master Printer's badge." Legend, BENJAMIN on the left, and FRANKLIN on the right. The dates, 1706 (of birth) and 1790 (of death), on the left and right, are added at the beginning and end of the other portions of the legend,—the bottom of these figures outward, or just the reverse of the position of the letters. A double circle surrounds the field.

Reverse, Inscription in six lines: FRANKLIN | SAVINGS BANK | 6 PARK SQUARE | BOSTON | INCORPORATED | 1861 Enclosed by a double circle similar to that on the obverse.

Aluminum, not burnished. Size, 20 very nearly, American scale.

It seems to have been used as an advertisement or business card of the institution named.

R.

1885
A.J.M. Vol 20 p 40
A curious speculator sometime cries away six or seven hundred dollars' worth of such coin. He calls himself a "money dresser," a business which he insists is just as legitimate as that of "coffee polisher," or a dry goods dresser. He beats out the twisted and bruised coin, cleans the soiled copper, brightens the foreign coin and goes on his tour to dispose of his goods. The foreign money is sold to the stewards of foreign vessels, and the poor American coin is worked off at the cattle yards and sent out West. Much of it finds its way into the hands of the cow boys, who spend it as freely as though it was fresh from the Mint. The "money dresser" searches his purchases very carefully, and occasionally finds an old coin that pays him several hundred per cent profit when resold to collectors of rare coins.

AN EARLY CRITICISM ON U. S. COINS.

A FRIEND has sent us the following item, which shows the opinion of an influential New Hampshire paper, about ninety years ago, on the device and style of execution of the Dollars of 1794. The criticism was evidently correct.

Some of the dollars now coining at the Mint of the United States have found their way to this town. A correspondent put one into the editor's hands yesterday. Its weight is equal to that of a Spanish dollar, but the metal appears finer. One side bears a *Head*, with flowing tresses, incircled by *Fifteen Stars*, and has the word "*LIBERTY*" at the top, and the date, 1794, at the bottom. On the reverse, is the *Bald Eagle*, enclosed in an *Olive Branch*, round which are the words "*United States of America*." The edge is well indented, in which are the words "One Dollar, or Unit, Hundred Cents." The *tout ensemble* has a pleasing effect to a connoisseur; but the touches of the graver are too delicate, and there is a want of that boldness of execution which is necessary to durability and currency.—*N. H. Gazette*, Dec. 2, 1794.

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA.

A NEW VARIETY.

Numisma for September prints the following communication from Dr. Maris:—

RECENTLY I was shown a lot of Colonials, all in copper, and with the exception of three Vermont cents, the product of one pair of dies, they were all different. There were sixteen pieces in all, and they were alleged to have come from a Vermonter whose father had been their owner back into the days of *auld lang syne*. They were nearly all very good to fine as regards condition, and several were uniform in color. The lot embraced three varieties of the *Immunis Columbia*. One was dated 1787, and is given in Crosby, Plate VIII, No. 8; also figure 61, page 320.

Another was the New Jersey *Immunis Columbia*, dated 1786, and represented in Crosby, Plate VII, No. 17; also figure 58, page 318. The third was dated 1786, the obverse similar to the New Jersey *Immunis*, but from a different die. The reverse was in general design like that of the 1787 *Immunis*. The principal points of difference are: The bundle of arrows and olive branch in the eagle's talons are reversed, that is, the arrows are in the right, the branch in the left talons; the eagle's neck and body are thin and narrow; the wings are more rounded at the second joint, and the right has more feathers in the new variety than in the '87; the tail also has seven instead of four feathers, as in the other coin.

The date and letters of the legends are exactly like those of the 1786 New Jerseys. I was struck by the very close resemblance in these particulars, and also in the size and shape of the planchet, to the particular coin which in "*The Coins of New Jersey*," I have described as No. 15, J. The two pieces must have come from the same mint and from dies made by the same pair of hands. I am not aware that the new piece has ever been described hitherto by any numismatist.

E. MARIS.

Philadelphia, June 7th, 1885.

ADAMS INDIAN MEDAL.

A LARGE silver medal, bearing the head of John Quincy Adams, one of those struck for presentation to Indian chiefs, was exhumed a few weeks ago, on the farm of Austin Buttery, in Levis, a town in Clark County, Wisconsin, about ten miles from Neillsville, and has excited much interest in the neighborhood. A number of coin collectors have made the owner handsome offers for it, but as yet they have not succeeded in obtaining it. Much speculation is rife as to what chief received it from the government in 1825. Perhaps the Indian department archives contain records of the medals given to chiefs who assisted the government in its frontier wars. It is thought not improbable that the medal was bestowed for services rendered in the war of 1812.

THE COPPER CURRENCY OF LONDON.

THE London correspondent of a New York paper has given an interesting account of a copper nuisance there which is paralleled by the Canadian silver here. It is bad enough to be flooded with one's own depreciated currency without the added burden of a neighbor's.

The amount of French and other copper coinage circulating in England, has long been a subject of remark, and the attention of Parliament has been drawn to the matter. Before 1870 a French *deux sous*, or *dix centimes* piece was quite a rarity here, and no one would take French or other copper currency in change if he noticed it. The Franco-German war and the civil war between the Versailles troops and Communists which ensued, drove numbers of Frenchmen to seek refuge in England, and foreign coins have become comparatively plentiful since that date. Every one in London and the large cities takes them as a matter of course, although they will not pass in remote country places. The *deux sous* or *dix centimes* pieces are looked upon as equivalent to an English penny, but as a matter of fact they are not. An English sovereign equals 240 pence, and can always be exchanged for 25 francs, in which are 250 *dix centimes* pieces. The exchange, in fact, is generally more in favor of English gold, and 25 fr. 20 cts. can usually be commanded for £1 sterling. It is suspected that a trade is being done in French copper money, for with exchange at 25 fr. 20 cts. a man could get a profit of 12 French pennies on every £1 he invested in French coppers.

Some idea of the large amount of foreign copper currency in circulation here may be gathered from a personal experience of my own. In order to decide a dispute upon the matter, I allowed all the coppers I received in the ordinary course of events to accumulate until they amounted to £5, or 1,200 pence, and I found that 105 pence, or over 8½ per cent. of the coins were foreign; 88 pence was in French *dix centimes* and *cinq centimes* pieces; 10 pence was Italian money; 3 pence in old Sardinian coins; and the remainder in Lubeck money, except one old antediluvian American red cent,

Reverse 4 is shown on one specimen with Reverse 5, and Reverse 5 is seen on another piece muled with Reverse 7.

Reverse 6 is found, but very rarely, muled with Reverse 7, forming "THE NEW JERSEY IMMUNIS."

All the combinations described are of extreme rarity. The weights given with the description of the reverses, are those of pieces formed by the Confederatio obverses and the dies mentioned.

The "New York Excelsior." Two Types. Two Varieties.

These pieces are called "The New York Excelsior Cents," though there is nothing in the device or legend to indicate such a denomination. They are evidently associated with the Confederatios and their varied reverses.



THE NEW YORK EXCELSIOR.

Obverse: Arms of the state of New York. Center, an oval shield, upon which is shown the sun rising from behind a range of hills, the sea in the foreground; left Liberty, with staff and cap; right Justice, with sword and scales; upon the top of the shield a hemisphere, supporting an eagle, wings outspread, facing left. In Exergue: "EXCELSIOR" Border, serrated; Edge, plain; size, 18; weight, 141 grains.

In the second Obverse of the Excelsiors, the eagle faces right, which is the only prominent difference.

Reverse: The Excelsior Obverse first described (eagle facing left), is coined with Reverse 8, of the Confederatios, which see.

The Excelsior Obverse last described (eagle facing right), is coined with Reverse 8, of the Confederatios and the following:

Reverse 9: A large eagle, displayed, a shield upon his breast, argent six pales gules; a chief azure; right talon, a bundle of arrows; left talon, an olive branch. About the head of the eagle are thirteen stars. Legend: "★ E ★ PLURIBUS UNUM 1787 ★" Border, serrated; Edge, plain; size, 18½; weight, 123 grains.

The wings of the eagle nearly touch the legend, the beak widely open, the crest long and slender.

All these Excelsior combinations are quite rare; of the last, First Obverse and Reverse 9, very few specimens, two or more are known.

THE NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, ETC.

The coins called the "Non Vi Virtute Vici" (1786), Immunis Columbia (1787), Liber Natus Libertatem, and the George Clinton (1787), appear to have been made from dies engraved by Atlee, showing as they do the marks of the same tools used upon the dies for Machin & Co., of New Grange, New York, the Vermont Mint, at Rupert, Vermont, and the Mint of New Jersey. In the account already given of the Copper Coinage of Connecticut, it appears that the Connecticut Mint was at one time rented by its owners to one Leavenworth and his partners, and that they coined planchets or blanks at New Haven, which were struck in the city of New York on their account, with dies belonging to said Leavenworth & Co., or those who did the mintage for them in New York city. The coins mentioned by their legends in the beginning of this paragraph, are supposed to be those produced from the blanks thus made in Connecticut. The die for the "Non Vi Virtute Vici" was, perhaps, a pattern made by Atlee during the preparations for the establishment of the works of Machin & Company, or quite probably, was produced by him before the formation of the partnership, after the manner of such artists, privately, on his own account, as an experimental piece, to be used when occasion should offer. The piece is by some collectors classed among the Washington coinage, be-

Two Unique Colonials

NEW JERSEY.

In volume I. of the JOURNAL it was our good fortune to be first to introduce to American collectors a newly discovered coin issued by the State of New Jersey, which has since proved to be unique, a picture of it with the history of its discovery will be found on page 100 of that volume. It is now our pleasant task to describe another unique from the same state, the new claimant for this honor for many years formed with a few other pieces the sole collection of a gentleman of this city, who, before presenting them to a young relative, showed the pieces to Mr. J. W. Scott, and exchanged the piece with him for a select collection of colonials. When Mr. Scott decided to sell the gems from his collection this of course went with many others, and at his sale realized 25.50, it now occupies the place of honor in the well-known collection of Dr. Maris, of Philadelphia.

Obv.—Portrait of Washington? to right Legend NON VI VIRTUTE VICI.

Rev.—U. S. shield, Legend * E * PLURIBUS * UNUM.

The piece is struck in copper in poor condition and double struck. Both obverse and reverse are from original dies, and not mulings of any known varieties of other pieces.

NEW ENGLAND.

Obv.—N. E. in monogram in ornamental sunken disk.

Rev.—X incused remainder of surface plain.

The piece is struck in gold and shows evidence of hard usage, and has been pierced evidently to wear as a charm.

This is even a greater discovery than the last and it seems almost past belief that a gold coin should have been made in Boston and remain undiscovered to the present day but stranger things have happened and may happen again. The coin in question was brought to the store of Mr. A. Wuesthoff by a negro who had it fixed to his watch chain as a charm, and after some bargaining was bought by Mr. W., who sometime after sold it to Mr. W. P. Brown, it was sold among his coins at a late auction. We believe the piece authentic for the following reasons: First, because the facts as given above can be proved by a disinterested gentleman who is not a collector, this we have only discovered within the last few days. Second: no one has made any profit by the transaction. It would not pay to make a die to strike one piece and no additional pieces have been offered for sale. It was not made by Mr. C. Wyllys Betts, or by any such primitive methods as employed by him.

numismatic news

FEAT

VOL. 38 NO. 31

ST LOUIS
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RICO P NEWMAN NES
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1989, 1989

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ISSN 0029-604X

\$1.25

New Jersey copper rarity authenticated

By Burnett Anderson
Washington Bureau

A previously unknown specimen of the rare Immunis Columbia copper piece of 1786, shield reverse, has surfaced under interesting circumstances and appears to be the finest of the dozen or so known specimens.

The coin was among several early copper pieces offered by an unidentified seller at a Daytona, Fla., coin show in February to dealers Jim Pappas of Silver Spring, Md., and Ray Gelewski of Spotsylvania, Va.

They recounted their excitement at the sight of such a high-quality unknown specimen, which gave every evidence of authenticity. They said the grade is a high AU to uncirculated.

However, neither is a specialist in early U.S. coppers and they said, it was with some trepidation that they bought the coin.

Looking for an expert judgement, they first sent the coin to Michael J.

Hodder, director of research for Bowers and Merena Auctions.

He returned it with the opinion that it was indeed authentic, but that he could not say so with absolute certainty, they said.

It was not until after submission to the American Numismatic Association's authentication service that the long-awaited and welcome word came back in mid-July that ANACS was certifying the coin as genuine, a Maris 3-C of 1786.

Based on an examination of color photos, Bill Anton of Lodi, N.J., a dealer who has specialized in collecting New Jersey coinage for 25 years and who owns three of the known 3-C specimens, agreed that the piece is either the finest known or tied for top honors.

"This is a very, very rare coin, and very desirable. The color is excellent, a light chestnut shade. My guess is that there may be only 15 or fewer in existence," Anton added.

Anton acquired the latest specimen to appear at public auction, in the 1980 Garrett sale, for \$17,000.



Jim Pappas and Ray Gelewski are the proud owners of what may be the finest known specimen of the Immunis Columbia with shield reverse. They acquired the coin in February and it has now been authenticated by the American Numismatic Association Certification Service.

The Immunis Columbia coins date from the period of the Confederation, after the colonies achieved independence, but before they adopted the federal Constitution and provided for a national coinage.

They were first catalogued by Dr. Edward Maris in his pioneering and comprehensive work on New Jersey coinage published in 1881.

The shield reverse, according to Maris, is said to have been brought from England and was later used as a pattern for the reverse of the much more common "Horse's Head" New Jersey coinage of 1786-1788.

"We would like first of all to display this newly found treasure," Gelewski said, "perhaps at the upcoming ANA convention if arrangements can be made at this late date."

Pappas and Gelewski said they intend eventually to sell the coin. Bowers and Merena know of only eight extant specimens, they added, and the finest known addition to the census should bring \$30,000 to \$50,000 in today's market.

Inquiries about the new find may be directed to Gelewski at P.O. Box 836, Spotsylvania, Va. 22553; telephone (703) 582-5852.

Senate approves palladium coin, silver sets

A bill authorizing a 1989 commemorative coin issue in palladium and silver

the next day by majority leader George Mitchell. D-Maine. Its unanimous

effect of maintaining a content of three-quarters of an ounce of pure palladium

tion of what amount and what kind of alloy to have. The bill also

1787 British Halfpenny Imitations

Obverse

① GEORGIUS. III. REX.
Long sweeping tail on both R's
Hind of X cross very unevenly
First cross opposite middle of E
Last two periods on base line of letters
SE touch on R's
Hair back of wreath domed and straight
7 leaves & 3 berries in wreath
Upper bar touching points to lower left corner of E
Lower bar touching points to left side of G but
turns up at end and points to right side of G.
Chest medallion centered

② GEORGIUS. III. REX.
Chest medallion worn & struck too far to left
No period after GEORGIUS
SE touch nearer R than I.
Last period much nearer X than first
Hair back of wreath domed and straight
7 leaves and 4 berries in wreath
Middle I & III low
G on end of base line
Upper bar touching points to center of E
Lower bar touching points to left edge of heart
No break develops between V and S
No break develops between X and last period.
Very similar to No 6

③ GEORGIUS. III. REX.
First period almost touches hair
E & REX is low
Hind of X cross very unevenly
Large long neck
Hair worn and combed straight back
7 leaves and 3 berries in wreath
Folded ribbons on hair bar
Upper bar touching points to center of E
Lower bar touching points to left edge of heart
O becomes wide on top
No break develops making part I & III
appear very high.

④ GEORGIUS. III. REX.
No period after GEORGIUS
First I in tall bow and hitting to left
Hair back of wreath domed and straight
7 leaves and 3 berries in wreath
Last period touching between X and heart
Upper bar touching points to middle of E
Lower bar touching points to left corner of E

⑤ GEORGIUS. III. REX
No period after GEORGIUS or REX
First I in tall bow and hitting to left
Hair back of wreath domed and straight
7 leaves and 3 berries in wreath
Last period touching between X and heart
Upper bar touching points to middle of E
Lower bar touching points to left corner of E
See later

Reverse

① BRITAN. MIA. 1787
See neck on Vermont marking
Long base line
Hair 1st off slightly right of post 7
From points to right side of T
Crown points to left side of A
Small die broken off 1st head to edge
Catching
Crown left on left side of crown points
Slightly left of center of post 7

②
Chest medallion in widely spaced date
Staff of line with down stroke of
post 7
Double base line
From points to center of T
Crown points to A and points to
left side of upright
Period midway between A and shield

③
787 of date distant from base line
Line of staff between 1 and post 7
Double base line
From points to center of A
Crown points to right side of post 7
T larger than other letters
Period midway between A and shield

④
Date touches base line and is too far right
Crown slightly to left
Staff on line with right side of 2
Double base line
From points to 4
Crown points to right of 11
Period touches shield
See inward by striking with obverse
resulting in double, more many per

⑥ GEORGIUS III. REV. ————— Reverse A

He joined after GEORGIUS
 Periods in the line of letters
 R to close but do not touch
 Hair, smooth & straight
 Flares & curves in mouth

Back of I of III high
 12-14 in the face of throat
 Upper row strong points to center of E
 Lower row strong points to left side of G
 McCallum 18's far to left

⑤ GEORGIUS III. REV. ————— BRITAN 1774 1788

Period before III
 12-14 in the face of throat
 He joined after REV

Back of the H of III gradually high

G and V low
 E in REV little left x is low
 Flares & curves in mouth
 Upper row strong points to left side of G
 Lower row strong points to center of H

Same as other #5

Stiff points to upper left corner of 7

Back of the line
 Bands in shield curved.

Period equivalent from A + shield

Back of the points to center of T

Back of the points to left side of 7

Back of the points to left side of 7

Back of the points to left side of 7

Back of the points to left side of 7

Back of the points to left side of 7

Back of the points to left side of 7

② GEORGIUS III. REV.

3 strokes low E strokes E
 2 strokes to R than E & REV
 Periods at center of letter height
 First I of III high

Upper row strong points to left side of G
 Lower row strong points to left side of G

1774 ET. 218 + 1788
 Same reverse as Ryder 1774 Vainant
 and Muller 1788 Reverse I. Vainant
 and Ryder 31

Fals Specimens

1778 British Halfpenny Imitations

① **GEORGIUS III. REX.**
 Very similar to Connecticut Cent 1785 Miller
 G distant from E.
 D distant from R.
 V slightly low.
 7 leaves and 3 berries in wreath.
 Hair back of wreath domed and straight.
 Three top curls are horizontal.
 First point slightly above base of letters
 and nearer I than R.
 Last point half below base of letters and
 nearer I than R.
 Upper bow string points to center of E.
 Lower bow string points to arrow.

② **E distant from R**
 Staff points to right top of I.
 Single base line.
 Arrow points to left of T.
 Branch tip points to right upright of A.
 Left ~~tip~~ ^{trig} very close to right side of T.
 Round nearer A than shield.
 One break develops from first W. then
 makes to staff.
 Weakness develops in setting and date.

③ **GEORGIUS III. REX.**
 Combined with Connecticut 1788 Miller Cent. D
 G distant from E.
 Base of E slightly high.
 8 leaves and 3 berries in wreath.
 Hair back of wreath domed and straight.
 Two lower curls almost parallel to wreath.
 First point half below base line of letters
 and nearer I than R.
 Last point on base line of letters and midway
 between I and next.
 Upper bow string points to middle of E.
 Lower bow string points between G and E.

④ **Small date with 7's distant**
 8 leaves to right of T.
 Staff points to middle of top of N.
 Single base line.
 Arrow points to right of T.
 Branch tip points to right corner of N.
 Point midway between R and shield.

⑤ **GEORGIUS III. REX.**
 First R has longer tail than second R.
 9 leaves and 4 berries in wreath.
 Hair back of wreath domed and straight.
 4 short curls.
 First point on base line of letters and
 nearer I than R.
 Last point on base line of letters and
 nearer I than next.
 Upper bow string points to left side of E.
 Lower bow string points to center of G.

⑥ **8 touches base line**
 Double base line.
 Staff in line with downstroke of
 first 7.
 Arrow points to left of T.
 Branch tip points to middle of
 left side of N.
 Left trig points to left upright of A.
 Round nearer shield than A.

Tale Specimens

1778 Imitations

Not found

Same die as Georgius III. Rev. - Conn Rev D

7 leaves in wreath and 3 berries

~~Domed hair~~ Top ribbon end points at middle of E
Bottom ribbon end points between G + E

G + E distant

Base 5 slightly high

First Period half below base of letters & nearer I than R.

Last period on base line and ~~midway~~ between X and bust
Only three curls, lower two almost parallel to wreath

Letter 5 obscure

Letter 20 reverse
or my new A

Letter 5 obscure
My reverse B.

Domed hair
and 4 berries

9 leaves in wreath

First Period on base line of letters and nearer R than I

Last period on base line and nearer X than bust

Letters large and evenly spaced

Top ribbon end points at left side of E

Bottom ribbon end points to center of G

First R has longer tail than second R

4 curls

Die resembling Conn Cent Negro head 1785 Miller?

7 leaves in wreath and 3 berries

~~Three horizontal curls next to cheek (4 curls in all)~~

First period above base line and nearer I than R

Last period half below base line and nearer bust than X

Top ribbon end points to right center of base of E.

Bottom ribbon end points to armor

G + E distant O + R distant

V slightly low

G nearer bust than E

Letter 13 obscure

With Letter 20

My reverse A

No period after Georgius in any 1778 halfpenny
All have domed hair

changed

(over)

Reverse

With Obverse

right

- Pole in line with ^{right} top of 2
- Branch tip points to left side of right base of A
- Left ~~side~~ branch twig points to right base of T
- ~~Base of A~~ Tail of R ~~is~~ very close to I
- Right side of 8 open
- Period closer to A than shield
- Shield ^{leans slightly to left of} ~~almost~~ vertical

Under is down lap around biting

With Obv 1 badly worn

- Pole in line with middle of top of first 7
- Branch tip points to right end of N.
- 8 leans to right
- 7 + 7 in date widely space
- Date small
- Period midway between shield & A
- Shield

With Obv 2

- Pole in line with downstroke of first 7
- Branch tip points to left ^{inner corner} ~~side~~ of N
- Left branch twig points to left ^{touch} corner of A
- Double ^{base} line on right side
- Period closer to shield than A
- Shield leans to left
- 8 touches base line

With Obv 3

- Pole in line with ~~Reverse A~~
- Obv 3 Rev A struck clearly
- while Obv 1 rev A struck after A was worn

Change 3 to 1
" 1 to 2
223

1787 Imitation $\frac{1}{2}$ #100 are from same hub
with O over medallion and scalloping
on top of breast plate recut

perhaps British shield on Vermont is
because ct's hub came first,
Baby head 1786 has 4 bayteaches in shield
See Crosby drawing

Mailed bust right

Conn	1785	1 turn 6 — ~~time~~
Conn	1786	1 turn 3 — have all
Conn	1787	1 and 52 — have both
Conn	1788	1 turn 6 obverse

The importation ^{to America} ~~significant~~ of copper imitations and
specimens ~~happening~~ ^{was in progress} before the American revolution
but promptly after the revolution the quantities became
enormous. Yankee craftsmen were fully aware of the
minting profit. ~~and they were~~

Paint on George III. Rex — Immune

↗ no obscuring yet

↙ George III — Ryker 31

that is why 1776 is remarkable
and others should be found. When George III. Rex —
the Com. Co. is used with other imitations.

The 1786 E PLURIBUS UNUM (eagle)
marked with confederates
is American made

It shows crude workmanship

olive branch on right instead of left like the
NY Excelsior Cent VII-24 and the
1786 small date Immunis

Stars are punched by same punches as { Cr VII - 23
eagle side of — { Cr VII - 22
and eagle side of VII-24 { Cr VII - 21
with curved end on one point of star

Eagles mouth is open widely with tongue showing
as on VII-24.

The P does not have a flat bottom
but slopes up abruptly
on either coin ~~is~~ 1786 or 1787 Eagle showing same
punch ~~is~~ is used. Also on Brasler

Boyd has Gen III lex - likes Natus
Same as Hopkins

Brasher Donblon +

N.Y. Donblon 787

Same 8

Same 2 787

Same 8

This is from Boyd's Brasher Donblon
which shows double striking.

Same P found on Manus ^{cc} bb + dd

~~Same P found on Manus 785 Eagle and on Capital~~

Same. note found on Manus ^{70, 71} 74 75 76 77 78
bb cc + dd

Thomas Maclean, an engineer, changed the outlet of Orange Lake, Ulster County, New York in 1784 and constructed a mill on the site. Apparently the ~~original~~ ^{to be enlarged by a later or the next year} ~~intention~~ ^{intention} and it is highly probable that he had partners ~~for the~~ ^{for that} ~~project~~ ^{undertaking}. ~~The to the~~ ^{intention} ~~operation~~ ^{operation} in 1784 and ~~from the~~ ^{that} ~~he~~ ^{he} and his partners apparently had determined to have Thomas Wagon, the English designer, prepare ~~the~~ ^{from which patterns were cast} ~~patterns~~ ^{patterns} to submit to appropriate legislatures. ~~The to the~~ ^{the} ~~patterns~~ ^{patterns} ~~then~~ ^{then} ~~sent~~ ^{sent} ~~to~~ ^{to} 1787 the following ~~legislatures~~ ^{legislatures} made:

~~1785~~	~~Confederatio~~	~~Flag in Shield~~
~~1786~~	~~Unum et Columbia~~	~~Shield~~
~~1785~~	~~Confederatio - Gen Washington~~	~~(from the)~~
~~1785~~	~~Unum et Tyrannis America - Confederatio~~	
~~1785~~	~~Unum et Tyrannis Americana - Confederatio~~	
~~1785~~	~~Unum et Columbia - Nova Constellatio~~	
on behalf of a private ~~enterprise~~ ^{large use of}		
Wagon had already made the dies for the 1783 ~~Nova Constellatio~~		
tokens, and would soon be making those ~~also~~ ^{also} 1785. ~~for~~		
~~1785~~	~~Unum et Columbia~~	Yes
(1785) ~~1785~~	~~Unum et Tyrannis America~~	Yes
(1785) ~~1785~~	~~Unum et Tyrannis Americana~~	Yes
1785	Confederatio (large stars)	Yes
1785	Confederatio (small stars)	Yes
(1786)	~~1785~~ ~~1785~~ Shield - E Pluribus Unum	Yes
	~~1785~~ ~~1785~~ General Washington	Yes
1786	Eagle with shield on breast	Yes
1786	Nova Constellatio (Old + Rev)	Yes
1786	~~1785~~ Non Vi Virtute Vici (Old + Rev)	Yes
1786	Unum et Columbia	Perhaps

Oversees of American
made imitations

101A ~~GEORGIVS~~ GEORGIVS. III. REX.

Domed hair. Each R has a ~~long~~ sweeping tail. X formed very crudely. RE in REX almost touch. Last period midway between X and bust. 7 leaves and 3 berries

101B GEORGIVS III. REX.

Domed hair. G distant from E. R and G touch. 9 leaves and 4 berries in wreath. Middle I in III is low. ~~Small~~ Armor ornament on chest is made ~~to~~ with O letter punch and is too far to left. Die breaks develop between V and S and between X and ^{first} period.

101C GEORGIVS III. REX.

Domed hair. Base of first G low. ^{only} First R. has wide upright and narrow tail. 9 leaves and 4 berries in wreath. ~~Armor ornament~~

103A GEORGIVS III. REX.

Domed hair. ~~Each~~ Each R has wide upright and narrow tail. 8 leaves and 3 berries, ^a small leaf ~~leaf~~ ^{leaves} at left of top leaf. First I in III very low. Final period below base line.

103B GEORGIVS III. REX

Hair is not domed. ^{Period left of III is low.} ~~First period~~ III rises to right. 7 leaves and 4 berries in wreath. ^{Wide bow} ~~bow~~ Ribbon ~~bow~~ Base of X is below base of E

105B GEORGIVS III. REX.

Domed hair. First R has long thin tail. 9 leaves and 4 berries in wreath. First period slightly nearer R than I.

- 105 C GEORGIVS III. REX.
 Domed hair. 8 leaves and 3 berries
 on wreath. Base of V lower than ~~S~~ ^{and taller} ~~at first~~. Third I in III thicker than others.
 lower curl is cylindrical in shape.
- 106 A GEORGINA. III. REX.
 Hair is not domed. First period ^{almost} touches hair.
 Badly formed X. E of REX is low.
 Large pointed nose. Lips are dots.
 8 leaves and 4 berries in wreath. ~~Faded~~ Ribbon
 folds in low. Die break develops in first 2 of III
~~the head is not~~
- 106 D GEORGINA III. REX.
 Domed Hair. ^{Head resembles Connecticut 1785, then 3rd} O distant from R.
~~These~~ Cylindrical curls are ~~all horizontal~~
 8 leaves and 3 berries in wreath, ² small ~~leaf~~ leaf
 being at right of top leaf. Bust period nearer
 bust than X.
- 107 D GEORGINA ?
^{large and} ~~cut head~~ cut head.
 Hair not domed, but in parallel arcs.
 Very crude ~~with~~ ^{hand cut} S.
 No bow. ~~but~~ 3 strings hanging from bust.
- 109 A GEORGINA. II. REX.
 Bust facing left. ~~Badly~~ Badly formed
 X.

203 A GEORCIVS * III • REX.
Vermont-type bust. C instead of G
in GEORCIVS. III lower than REX.
X is defective. ^{obverse} Ryder 1

205 A GEORCIVS III REX
Vermont-type bust. C instead of G
in ~~GEORCIVS~~ ~~top~~

307 C GEORGINVS • III • REX •
Vermont type bust. S touches
hair. First I of III tilts left. R and E distant
Obverse of Ryder 31

40X ? GEORGINVS • III • REX
^{Bust with long ~~neck~~ ~~neck~~ ~~neck~~}
~~Georginus~~. Irregular triangular edge
dentation. G and I widely separated.
X ~~from bust~~ opposite chin. ~~top~~

(1784)

108A ~~BRITAN~~ BRITAN NIA. 1747

Double base line. Staff ~~line~~ far left of date.
Arm ~~opposite~~ base of T. Branch tip points to
right corner of left upright of N.
Cusp on right base of T ~~which large~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

106B

BRITAN NIA. 1778

Seated lady ~~identical~~ to 1787 Connecticut Reverse Miller G.
Very close double base line. S touches baseline.
Staff in line with upright of first 7. Arm
opposite ~~corner~~ left base of T. Branch tip points ~~to~~ left
~~end~~ of base of N.

106C

BRITAN NIA. 1778

Seated lady identical to 1787 Reverse ~~102B~~
Single base line. Small S. B distant from R.
N distant from I. Staff in line with right top
of 1. Arm opposite space between 1 and T.
Branch tip points to right ~~base~~ ~~right~~ of A.

105D

BRITAN NIA. 1778

Single base line. Tiny S leaning to right
Staff in line with middle of top of first 7

40X?

BRITAN NIA. 1784

Crude figure similar to 1785 Connecticut Reverse Miller
(Thin double base line. ~~and touch baseline~~).
Irregular triangular edge dentation. Handcut date
in which 1 and 7 touch baseline. Staff in line with
left top of 7.

108 D

BRITA

NNIA

1786

Very crudely cut figure with long neck and shield tilting far to ~~the~~ left. ^{lettering irregular with R high and} ~~Staff in line with top of 1.~~ ^{tilts left.}
T. low. Hand cut date. Staff ⁱⁿ line with ~~with~~ top of 1.

104 A

BRITAN

NIA.

1787

Double base line. Date too far to right and touches base line. 8 leaves ^{Period far on shield} to left. ^{Staff in} line with right side of 1. Arm opposite ^{center of} A. Branch points right of N. ~~Die injury~~ Die injury in front of face from striking ^{with} obverse die without planchet.

105 A

BRITAN

NIA.

1787

Double base line. Date wide. ~~Small numerals~~. Staff in line with upright of first 7. Arm opposite ~~center~~ center of T. Branch points to left upright of N. Top leaf tilted right.

107 A

BRITAN

NIA.

1787

Double base line. 787 distant from base line. ^{length on right base of T is ~~large~~} Small numerals. ~~Staff~~ Staff in line with space between 1 and 7. Arm opposite center of A. Branch points ^{far} to right of N.

102 B

BRITAN

NIA.

1787

Single base line. 1 touches base line. Staff ~~line~~ line slightly ^{to} right of upright of first 7. Arm opposite right side of T. Branch points just right of center of left base of N. Die break develops left of head to edge. Die weakness from use ~~eventually~~ finally makes ^{much of} lettering and date unreadable.

(over)

Note all Machine's Mills ~~the~~ pieces have
low periods between III and REX and
not in middle as they should be on all
English

1727 of Brit GEORGIVS III. REX.
GEORGIVS • III. REX.

not a piece
GEORGIVS • III. REX.
↑ as some as not = history head

1749 GEORGIVS III. REX.

1782 GEORGIVS • III. REX

1778 GEORGIVS III. REX.
used with D

1781 GEORGIVS. III. REX.

1784 GEORGIVS • III. REX

1776 GEORCIVS III REX

Ryder 1 GEORCIVS * III. REX.
Ryder 31 GEORGIVS • III. REX.

1786 Cude Brit of BRITA INNIA
HCE: :ETLIB.

All of the 1776 English made
1781 have
1785

the periods as separator in the
middle not on the base line.

Auctori Plebis

AJN Vol V p 73 (1871)

says

Finer workmanship than Conn was capable of
~~The~~ Not exact legends as required by Conn but
the ^{design on the} reverse. ~~Interpretation 1787~~
is found combined with:

3 different English but
dated 1793 or 1794 and with a
different legend.

This means the hub was English.

1786 IMMUNIS COLUMBIA

Eagle

E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

Originally described in A.J.N. (1885) Vol XX p.40 by Maris
and in NUMISMA by Frossard July 1885 Vol 9 No 4+5
the lot of 16 coins came from Vermont + included

1786 Immunis - N.J. shield VII-17

1786 - Immunis - eagle

1787 - Immunis - eagle Cr. VIII-8

Arrows in right talon - branch is left

Eagle thin + narrow

Feathers in tail as against 4 in 1787 variety

Similar glaucous to Maris 15-J

Similar letters to New Jersey 1786 pieces

Further described by Thomas Hall - A.J.N. (1901) Vol XXXVI p.12

Made by James F. Otlee

A N and P are distinctive

Coin is ~~of~~ declared genuine by Edw Maris, SS Crosby,
L. G. Parmelee, DeWitt Smith, David Prosser + Ed Frossard
after being declared false by an unnamed dealer.

Illustrated A.J.N. (1901) Vol XXXVI p.20

Described as fabrication in C. Wyllie Betts sale 7/5/21/64 (See A.J.N. (1878) ^{Vol} XII p.106)

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA - New Jersey shield

Described by Prosser as unguir

in NUMISMA March 1878 Vol 2 No 2

shown to be ~~partly~~ a fake by C W Betts made of 2 coins.

Withdrawn from Kenick Sale March 4, 1878 and
declared fake by Boston authorities

NUMISMA MAY 1878 VOL 2 NO 3

NUMISMA JULY 1878 VOL 2 NO 4

Ch 2/P Notes

To tie in one set of 1787
halfpence to the other note
that 1787 1-A obverse has
the R made with two V's ~~and~~
and the same letter punches
used for 1787 long nose reverse

Emblem in
Shield ~~consist~~ consist of 4 ^{straight} lines only
and no ~~parallel~~ parallel lines in
British imitations.

No period after Georgius in any 1778 ^{1/2}
All have long line

Liber Naturae

~~Over 1822~~

With Eagle reverse in silver (Cr VIII-7)

Over 1822 quarter

diebreak v. f. unique

With Arms of N.Y. in silver (Cr VIII-6)
unique unc

These were in Newcomer, Collect
Mary Cogan has eagle reverse

Non Va Virtute

5H + 1H Chapman Sale of 10/20/04
not 50k. v.f. Good front
Refers to me in Mills Sale.

SH. & H Chapman Sale 10/20/04

N.S - IMMUNIS

Very fine #583

lot 102+ Fly collect Jan 8, 1883 Woodward

1785 (should be 1786 and is altered)

Immunis - N. J. Shield

from Bache
from Lightbody unique illustrated

Peter Mongey Collection Sale by Elder 9/1/10

#1400 1785 *Confederata* ~~Large~~ ^{Large} ~~Stems~~ ^{Stems} - *Grimmia* - AMERICA

Cr VII-12 Very good Not over known. Dr Hall's
specimen probably from Bushnell collection
Illustrated on plate.

1785 Altered Date Drummers N. J. shell

Cogan Sale Dec 6, 1866
Rightbury Collection

fair cond lost by Chy for \$40 =

Apr 23, 1863 Woodward Sal

2053

Indian Native - Exeter County

Assess

Good condition only \$30⁰⁰

1011 Indian Native - Exeter

See Exeter.

fine

\$1⁰⁰

N.Y. Eagle - Confederation
3m stars

Cr. 21 Unique
very good black areas

Wt 114 grains
ex Buck (Delaware Ohio)

Inimica - Confederates

Number

Americana - Small Stars

1539

lovely ext fine
putting on abv.

Stuckley spec

~~Inimica - Confed~~

America - large stars

477 ✓

weak on rev V. g.

Chapman Newsome Mehl Green
Johnson

-Confederative Cr. VII-13 Cr 1-A
America Tg. AMERICA

Tenille 897 @ #77 & Harris
W.L.H. 3/11 2645 @ #105 & Seary
Parralle 597 @ #55 & Clay

This is by mistake to Cr. 1
Vnc. Newman ~~Here~~ in another

Confederative Cr #56: Cr 1-B
very close - Americana

Marine 321 probably a mislabeled photo
Should be 1-B

Confederative - Nova 1-C Cr VII-10

Parralle 597
Shurtliff collection says Cr. 1
Cr. 1 353 @ #60

Boyd

margin

Confederatio

VII-14

1-D

spec 1 Mickle 2984 @ #16 to Logans
Appleton piece

spec 2 Parmalee 609 @ 152 to Logans
ex J. D. Frothingham ex Richard Frothingham of Charleston
See A.J.N Apr 1889 p. 87

Confederatio VII 15 1-L

B. Haines 2065 @ #125 to Logans
W.E.W. 3/65 #2646 @ #105 to Seavey

in miles 600

Mills 122 @ #150 (unique)

~~W.E.W. 3/65~~

Confederatio Americana 2-B

spec 1 Danenport - J. Colburn - McCoy 1689 @ #126 to Seavey
in miles 598 @ #100 to Logans

spec 2 Bucci'nell 81x Plate @ #140 to
Jackman 814

spec 3 Shickney 374

W.E.W. 287

Confederatio - E. Planchus Unm 1787 New York
small stone

Unm
spec 1 Silentsell 1186 @ #140 to Seavey
11/63

Not said in Parmalee sale

Altered Date

1785

Immunis Columbia - Shield

1024 Ely Sale (1/8/84) unique
by Woodward
fence

Plate

~~The~~ Manus Sale

321 Confederate -

Ornithos Tanager Americana

Op. 3/6 Int 56

Frustti
#1397
America
America

11/11/62
Confederate
~~State~~
"Unigue"
\$77.50

Mavis Sale 6/21/86 Shenkels

#501 Immunis Columbia but

a different size from ~~my~~ regular

Legend has no "point" at the end

Rev. ~~the~~ ^{at Immunes} eagle. Head & body

~~longer~~ smaller, neck longer + narrower
arrow + branch reversed, final, unique
This piece doesn't belong to Mavis but he

Eagle - N.J. Shuck

Cr VII-18

Morris 5-C

Unique, Vnc.

Stuckney Collection - illustrated
#375 sold for \$700⁰⁰

Propp Collection Date 2/23/97
#671 Impure in Silver very fine
South American gold

14 10
 20 18
 36 20
 43 36
 74 38
 74 74
 100 100
 139 127
 152 71
 176 191
 183 109
 191 161
 239 164
 271 125
 277 195
 209
 227

It is absolutely positive
 that the same head is
 used for the 1787 3-6
 as is used for 1787 Butter's
 The faces identical expression

And also the 1788 ~~Butter's~~
~~Butter's~~ ^{two} 1778 ~~Butter's~~

The neck is too far forward
 under head and appears like
 a truncated cone

The head of Obv 52
 is same as used in 1778 Obverse

The head of the Vt 27 obv ^{apparently} is same
 as the 1788 obv. The nose is lower
 and also ^{same as} Ryder 13 also the obv
 combined with O reverse. The top of
the eyes is at the top of the nose
 A continuation of the nose line betw the
 forehead at the level of the top of the eyes. The other
 goes above it.

also
 Conn 31)
 9-128
 312

The head of the Ryder 27 rev is same as on
 narrow date 1778

Vermont 1788

Ryder 27

New picture in Crosby
Plate V

Similar
~~and~~ reverse hub to
1788 GEO. III. ex imitation

but staff at different angle

Obverse similar but not
~~of the same~~

Apparently the same obverse hub is
used for

Ryder 13

1788 Geo III - ^{Common} Reverse D

Reverse hub of 1776 special

is same as ~~1~~

Vt ^{12 14} 16 17 18 19 20 21 ²² 23 ²⁴ 25 ²⁶ 28 ²⁹ 30 ³¹ 32 33 34 35 36

~~and perhaps others~~

Crosby has nice picture of

Geo III Rex also with ^{Common} Reverse Cal
_{also}

The Vernon Britannia Ryder 13 hub
is the same as
Georgius III Rex 1788
(note curls too)

Both of the 1778 reverse seated lady are same
as the 1787 reverse

The long nose 1787 reverse has same
hub as the common 1787 reverse

Hub identities Jan 1952
Nunnequid

Conn 1785 Obs. 7 + 8
1786 Obs 4 & 5² 5⁴ 5⁵ 5⁷ 29

5¹⁰ 5¹¹ 5¹²

Vt 1786 Obs 10, 11
1787 Obs 15

Vt obverse 16 18, 19 24 25 26
17 19 22 23 28 29
Lyden 1, 14 20 21 etc 30 31
32 33 34 35
~~Both pygmy, Columbus~~
~~pygmy, Columbus~~
Not 27 ~~pygmy, Columbus~~

but also 1776 imitation

~~1788 Lyden 27 on both~~
~~obverse & reverse is same~~
~~Hub as 1788 GEORGE IV III~~
~~REX~~
~~Not type~~
~~but same as 1788~~

Domed Hair

Conn 1787 6hr 3

Conn 1787 6hr 52

Vermont Ryder 13

Vermont Ryder 27

Ctf 6hr with Kenner D + 1778

1778 Ctf

1778 Ctf

1787 Negro

1787

1787 all with Ryder 13 hr

1787

~~1787~~

all from Nova Eborac

Cylinder Curls

Conn 1787 6hr 3

6hr 52

Vermont Ryder 13

Vermont Ryder 27

1788 4(1)

2

3(1)

3(2) ~

5

6

9

Ctf 6hr with Rev D + 1778

1778 Ctf

1778 Ctf

1787 Negro

1787

1787 all with 1787 hr

1787

1787 ~~all~~ Long ropes

1788 Ctf

check
Nova Eborac?

Obverse the punches the same

	1787	counter (Obverse)	Note loop on top right long end of down end
	1778	wide date	
Not Sure	1778	reverse date	
	1787	reverse	

Same hub + lettering

1788 reverse ^{wide} fold in drapery

1787 ~~wide~~ reverse

{ 1787 reverse of Ryder 13 1778 wide date 1787 Reverse G - Connecticut }	head shape
	2-3 + younger

1778 wide date reverse	head shape hand

Conn 1786

D(2) reverse

has small numerals

like reverse **A**

noted from my specimen

Also D(1)

D(5) ANS collect is not

A distinguishing feature about
the bank used to make ~~the~~ ^{all your} 1787 ~~ch~~ for
is ^{Center of} bridge of nose in front of eyes
double chin

The 1788 is different in both respects

Check to see if there is

a Crown reverse

like St. 27 rev.

Fairfax Hoard

①
 ①7
 ①
 ⑥
 ②9 ③2

≠ Nova Eborac (112 gms)

George II Cof British 1736-49 (into 100-165 gms)

George II Cof Irish (115 gms)

George III Irish Cof 176? to 178(?)

George IV English Cof dated

1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776
③	1	3	4	18	3

12

3

George III English Cof dated 1776 (incl the special)

3

1778 Amer Imitations 9 leaves

3

1787 Long nose high 1 in date

3

1787 Regular Amer Dmrit with Ryder 13 reverse

4

1788 Amer Dmrit

100

Conn

2

Vermont - Outtania

1

Ryder 27. Vermont

See Green letter for complete
 listed - to weigh + descriptions
 + variety

Conn 1-A and
1776 special also appear to
have been made from the same hub

the hand holding the staff is the same
the head
the hook
the letters, the N, B
the hand hand is seen on the Conn
the date numbers

So is the head side of each
Chin line
nose

the Green Washington die as
the 2(2) - D(2) are apparently
the same hub

Nose mouth chin eye
forehead slope

Letters E N O has green
shaped marks

Liberty Natus - Geo III

belongs to ^{mule} John Hapkins (Crosby p. 322)
illustrated in Yeoman + Boyd

^{p 26}
also illustrated in Mills sale Plate VII
from Parmelee #459 Lot 347

This same obverse is
on 1776 Imitation found
in hoard

The reverse hub on the
1776 Imitation was used
on ~~most~~ ^{most} Vermont cents.

The weight of Boyds
Specimen of Geo III - Liberty Natus
is 97 grains

An illustration of the
Confederate drawing
- the U.S. records -

in Thompson's article in
the Scrapbook for Nov 1959

Vol XXV No 11

The Mont. / North America ed. & Sonays P. 2716

Walter Thompson

Check this

Durania pyramis

The gold brown - and - red form - is beautiful

Sp. Life / *Chom. pyramis*

Vol. 1 p. 27

1881 - 1882 p. 23

Providence Gazette & County Journal

August 13, 1785

Phila. -

"A correspondent who has lately been in Philadelphia, assures us, that there is a very ingenious gentleman there perfectly acquainted in all of the branches of coinage, as carried on in Europe - Besides his being possessed of the necessary apparatus, he is the only person on the North American Continent capable of cutting the dies - his superior abilities have received the applause of almost every person of judgment and taste in Philadelphia and his ingenuity is not unknown to some conspicuous members of Congress. * * *

Hickcox p. 78.

describes

~~Ternate and scale~~
1786 IMMUNIS COLUMBIA -
Shield E PLURIBUS UNUM

p. 79 "A pattern supposed to have been struck by
Col. Reed, of Upbridge."

p. 81 after describing 1787 IMMUNIS COLUMBIA
Eagle E * PLURIBUS * UNUM

"A pattern supposed to have been struck by
Col. Reed of Upbridge."

Immunis - Eagle Large Planchet p. 16

Von Bergen Coin Eagle Clasp

Sketch for Confederate reversal

Norman's Journal

Green & Glasser

Nov, 1962

p 10

Also in 1962

Glasser - Art in Coinage

Seth Reed of Uxbridge

files petition to coin silver paper from
American ores for Maes

~~for Maes~~

Seth Reed to bring in samples

Crosby 231

Maris 501 - Dr. Hall

(now J. W. Garrett - Johns Hopkins U.)

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA 1786 unknown

die - arrows & olive branch transposed

↑
dexter

↑
sinister

Immurus columbica — Eagle on River

See A J N ^{July} 11901 p 20, p. 12

A J N Oct 1835 p 40

July 1

← Determined by H. P. Smith
County, Pennsylvania
Wall Creek, Pennsylvania.

See Morris 501

Boyd ex Hall ex H. P. Smith ex Morris ex
Long Talon of Trenton

Chicken Eagle

Mar 1964

Glendining & Co

Auction Jan 23. 1964

Lot # 540

" Rosa Americana Penny 1722 UTILE,
poor; NEW YORK, IMMUNIS COLUMBIA, Cent.
1786, very fine; Connecticut Cent., 1786.
mailed bust left, poor. "

Value Estimated by Spink at £ 12

this piece turned out to be a 1787 Immunia + was lost by
Heater Merkin. It was not the chicken eagle or the Immunis-shield.

Mar 1964

The newspaper articles about the
acquisition of the chicken eagle are all wrong in
the facts.

Bowers only was repeating rumors
Kosoff repeated what Bowers told him

The Immunitas was not discovered but
bought from an English collector by Picher +
a partner. It is the second specimen known.
It did not appear for \$5000 but for
\$20,000

Chicken

Jan 1964

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA

Source in England
new find

Wt. $143\frac{1}{4}$ grams

Picture in file Info from Picher

Immunis Columbia

Chicken eagle

Report of findings ^{unknown specimens} in English auction at \$75⁰⁰
offer for \$5000 (Picher says \$20,000)

Coin World Mar 4, 1964

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA — 1786 EAGLE
unfile

"I am disposed to regard this piece as the most desirable & valuable of my collection"

On Mar 6, 1895 J. C. Randall wrote:

"The owner lives in Trenton, N. J., and states the following—
hearing that a petty officer of the U. S. Ship had a lot of
foreign coins called on him & found he had a lot (16 pieces)
of Colonials, Immunis Col, Vermonts etc that
had belonged to his grandfather of Vermont which he now opened"

This piece was catalogued in the Maris sale June 21 86
Lot 501 but withdrawn by the owner. Dr Maris informs that
a number of years since its owner Mr Titus called upon him
with a number of Colonial coins the above piece among them
all having the color and appearance of antiquity. Mr Titus
at that time did not know the rarity of the piece &
Dr Maris called his attention to the same.

Sept 1959

1776 GEORGE III REX

from Jerome L. Goldner collection (now RPN)
Daytona Beach, Fla

91 grains - wider and thinner than discovery piece
 $1\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter (Discovery piece $1\frac{1}{16}$ " dia - 117 grains)

Two separate stems to branch below band

Die break on left side of top of front A in BRITANNIA
developed further than on discovery piece

On discovery piece there is a die break from the lower right
part of the S to the head. On this piece the die break
has become severe and goes to the top feather from the S and
extends solidly to the border.

Small light break from left base of R of REX to bridge of nose
through hair to join above solid break

Another heavy ^{straight} break from border through ~~left~~ center
~~right~~ of R ^{straight} under nose across cheekbone stopping
at wreath

The die must have completely shattered
very soon after.



70/100
11/11

5-4
10/10
30/30
20/20

D. T. Batty

Copper Coinage of Great Britain, including
British Isles and Colonies, local & Private Tokens, Jetons
40 Manchester Eng, 1886

Vol III p 968

He describes 7 different ~~varieties~~ of 1776 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

He describes 3 different ~~varieties~~ of 1777 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

3 ~~varieties~~ " " of 1781 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

(U.S. minted) 1 1784

1 1787

1 1794

p 953 He describes

3793

3541

252 different $\frac{1}{2}$ d of 1775

#2095 Bust to left. GEORGIS III. REX

1778  facing

#2093 Bust to left. GEORGIUS II. REX

~~1778~~ 1778  facing

On describing Machine pieces

For

(Double base line

Single base line

Staff continues where relative to date

Obs:

Lower ribbon ~~garbled end~~

Provide a base line (Price v

on Machine characters)

~~1785 Nov 17~~ ~~1785 Nov 18~~ ~~1785 Nov 19~~ ~~1785 Nov 20~~ ~~1785 Nov 21~~ ~~1785 Nov 22~~ ~~1785 Nov 23~~ ~~1785 Nov 24~~ ~~1785 Nov 25~~ ~~1785 Nov 26~~ ~~1785 Nov 27~~ ~~1785 Nov 28~~ ~~1785 Nov 29~~ ~~1785 Nov 30~~ ~~1785 Dec 1~~ ~~1785 Dec 2~~ ~~1785 Dec 3~~ ~~1785 Dec 4~~ ~~1785 Dec 5~~ ~~1785 Dec 6~~ ~~1785 Dec 7~~ ~~1785 Dec 8~~ ~~1785 Dec 9~~ ~~1785 Dec 10~~ ~~1785 Dec 11~~ ~~1785 Dec 12~~ ~~1785 Dec 13~~ ~~1785 Dec 14~~ ~~1785 Dec 15~~ ~~1785 Dec 16~~ ~~1785 Dec 17~~ ~~1785 Dec 18~~ ~~1785 Dec 19~~ ~~1785 Dec 20~~ ~~1785 Dec 21~~ ~~1785 Dec 22~~ ~~1785 Dec 23~~ ~~1785 Dec 24~~ ~~1785 Dec 25~~ ~~1785 Dec 26~~ ~~1785 Dec 27~~ ~~1785 Dec 28~~ ~~1785 Dec 29~~ ~~1785 Dec 30~~ ~~1785 Dec 31~~

1785 Nov F
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M
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P
Q
R
S
T
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V
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BS
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BV
BW
BX
BY
BZ
CA
CB
CC
CD
CE
CF
CG
CH
CI
CJ
CK
CL
CM
CN
CO
CP
CQ
CR
CS
CT
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1785 Nov 17 1785 Nov 18 1785 Nov 19 1785 Nov 20 1785 Nov 21 1785 Nov 22 1785 Nov 23 1785 Nov 24 1785 Nov 25 1785 Nov 26 1785 Nov 27 1785 Nov 28 1785 Nov 29 1785 Nov 30 1785 Dec 1 1785 Dec 2 1785 Dec 3 1785 Dec 4 1785 Dec 5 1785 Dec 6 1785 Dec 7 1785 Dec 8 1785 Dec 9 1785 Dec 10 1785 Dec 11 1785 Dec 12 1785 Dec 13 1785 Dec 14 1785 Dec 15 1785 Dec 16 1785 Dec 17 1785 Dec 18 1785 Dec 19 1785 Dec 20 1785 Dec 21 1785 Dec 22 1785 Dec 23 1785 Dec 24 1785 Dec 25 1785 Dec 26 1785 Dec 27 1785 Dec 28 1785 Dec 29 1785 Dec 30 1785 Dec 31

1786 Nov 17 1786 Nov 18 1786 Nov 19 1786 Nov 20 1786 Nov 21 1786 Nov 22 1786 Nov 23 1786 Nov 24 1786 Nov 25 1786 Nov 26 1786 Nov 27 1786 Nov 28 1786 Nov 29 1786 Nov 30 1786 Dec 1 1786 Dec 2 1786 Dec 3 1786 Dec 4 1786 Dec 5 1786 Dec 6 1786 Dec 7 1786 Dec 8 1786 Dec 9 1786 Dec 10 1786 Dec 11 1786 Dec 12 1786 Dec 13 1786 Dec 14 1786 Dec 15 1786 Dec 16 1786 Dec 17 1786 Dec 18 1786 Dec 19 1786 Dec 20 1786 Dec 21 1786 Dec 22 1786 Dec 23 1786 Dec 24 1786 Dec 25 1786 Dec 26 1786 Dec 27 1786 Dec 28 1786 Dec 29 1786 Dec 30 1786 Dec 31

1787 Nov 17 1787 Nov 18 1787 Nov 19 1787 Nov 20 1787 Nov 21 1787 Nov 22 1787 Nov 23 1787 Nov 24 1787 Nov 25 1787 Nov 26 1787 Nov 27 1787 Nov 28 1787 Nov 29 1787 Nov 30 1787 Dec 1 1787 Dec 2 1787 Dec 3 1787 Dec 4 1787 Dec 5 1787 Dec 6 1787 Dec 7 1787 Dec 8 1787 Dec 9 1787 Dec 10 1787 Dec 11 1787 Dec 12 1787 Dec 13 1787 Dec 14 1787 Dec 15 1787 Dec 16 1787 Dec 17 1787 Dec 18 1787 Dec 19 1787 Dec 20 1787 Dec 21 1787 Dec 22 1787 Dec 23 1787 Dec 24 1787 Dec 25 1787 Dec 26 1787 Dec 27 1787 Dec 28 1787 Dec 29 1787 Dec 30 1787 Dec 31

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The Brasher Doubloon
has the same date
number punches as the
1787 Excelsior Cent
and maybe the Nova Scotia
Perhaps the *

Perhaps the G

Perhaps the P (club)

Perhaps lettering

Bren says in his 11/15/54 letter

The quatre foils on the Brasher doubloon
is also found on N.-I. Cents
Mans ^{79, 21} 74 to 78 incl. These were
probably made by Bailey

The stars on ^{Mans} 69 56 55
may be the same as 1st 28 29 18

Breen Index at ANS

VII-13 America

1-A

Fensteth #1397

Woodward 3/65 #2645

Parmalee #597

1-B

Mazie #321

1-C

Parmalee 599

1-D

Mickley #2984

Parmalee #609

1-E Hansen #2065

Woodward 3/65 #2646

Parmalee #600

Mills #172

2-B

AMERICANA

McCoy #1689

Parmalee #598

Brushell #882

Stuckey #374

Windsor #289

2-H

Lutkenbach #1186

D-E (VII-15a)

Appleton & Fensteth #1559

(over)

George Clinton V. 4 VIII-5

Huber Natus - Arms VIII-6

unc some red

But Museum

WASHINGTON — NEW JERSEY

AJN (1884) Vol XIX p 44 discovered by John W. Haseltine

NON VA VIRTUTE (WASHINGTON Head) — Shield reverse
poor spec AJN. (1883)^{Vol} XVII p 64

Write Byg for it, $\frac{1787}{32(1) - X(3)}$

may be the same as

It isn't

1788

16(5) - H

16(6) - H

Check Brand material for

no gel

1787

32(9) - X(7)

The

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA —

E PLURIBUS UNUM

Dated 1785

265. Mar 20, 1865 Woodward sale

He infers all others are 1786 and
that this 1785 is bad.

GEORGE CLINTON
EXCELSIOR

Harpers' New Monthly Magazine
Vol XX No CXVIII March, 1860 p 472

Article entitled "Coin in America" by Prime.
Illustration of Clinton over
Drummond's Columbia

with NUM on top of Excelsior side
+ ~~UMB~~ UMB on bottom of bust side
COLUMBIA

This coin was sold

Bangs Merwin & Co 1864 catalogue of
Prime's collection.

the X in

Excelsior on both Arms +
Eagle ~~combined with~~
Liber Natus is made ~~with~~ by
~~using~~ using a small V ~~the~~ right
side up + upside ^{down}, leaving a
~~wide~~ wide angle on the left side
now symmetrical left side

In Court Medals + seals
by Prime 1861

He says

Novo Eborac are
English origin p80

there are two Clinton
over Immunis
p82

the combination of
Confederatio 1785 +
Eagle 1786 is unique
(this piece dies in
America)
p82

7
This coin I think
is in the Garratt collection

~~No~~
This is in A.N.S.
Collection

MEMO

FROM THE DESK OF MARK A. EDISON



TRADEMARK

It seems like the
1784 imitation
+ d is made
by the same man
as the
1776 Masc
~~pattern~~
then legs

Better Buy Brezner

The Air-conditioned BILTMORE

FRANK W. REGAN, PRESIDENT
DAVID J. MARTIN, MANAGER



ADJOINING GRAND CENTRAL

MADISON AVENUE AT 43RD STREET

New York City
TELEPHONE - MURRAY HILL 7-7000

TELETYPE - NY 1 - 3494
CABLE - BILTMORE, NEW YORK

H Morrison
Get address of Smith for R 28 Bordertown
Ash for picture of R 30 from Ford. Military Academy
Bordertown
N.J.

What is D & H Dalton & Haymer 18th Cent

What is ~~Smith on JRA~~

JDA Thompson Evans
Sealy Bulletin 6/49 #373

Test him I own 1(4) - WW in ^{Grand +} Hall Lord Walter

~~What is the Grand Confederation pattern~~

Date punches on Nov Vi 1786
are same as Immunis 1787

Check to see if Geo.
Washington
and like names
letters are unconcerned

From the desk of
ERIC P. NEWMAN

24 grains = 1 dwt

Weight of coins

Grains

Yale R 1787 121 Mine 113

Yale R 1787 125 Mine 117

Yale ^{wide} date 1787 122 Mine 127

Yale ^{sloping} date 1787 117 Mine 126

Yale ^{Conn} type 1787 123 Kuntz 101

Yale 1-A 1778 134

Yale 1-B 1778 94

Yale 2-C 1778 92 Mine 103

Yale 3-A 1778 115

^{Mine}
~~then~~ Vermont Brit 120

Newman 1776 Fairfield 118 gr

Mine 1788 110 Kuntz 94

Confederatio - America Newman 123

Mine Geo III - 1st Ryd 31 124

Confederatio - Americana Newman 143

Mine 1784 96 Kuntz 100

Confederatio - Geo Wash Newman 130

Conn 8-I Kuntz 101

Confederatio - Nora Boyd 103 gr

Geo III - D die Kuntz 135 Kuntz 110 Mine 110

Geo III - Lake Natia Boyd 97

Immunis Columbia - shield 1786 Newman 129

Immunis Columbia - eagle 1786 (new) Boyd 137 gr

Non Va Virtute (new) - also Immunis 1786 Boyd 141 gr

Immunis struck on Nora - Boyd 121 gr

Immunis struck on Geo III - Boyd 105 1/2 gr

100 mill Nora - 26 gr.

ANS has

Σ Plumbos 1786

Confederate 1785

combination

9.62 gms

Weights of Machine Mills Prices

Bowen
Chapman

1787 long nose
Coaned date 123

1787 Puffed
chubs R. B. new 130
184

1778 long date 94
90

1878 Sm date 111

1771 Off $\frac{1}{2}$
Vermont head 186

1784 1004

Boyd owns a

Immunis Columbia 182 --- = Plumbus Unum
(Liberty)

oddly shaped C Wt 137 gr.
Defective N
Defective A

May be same ob but as 1787 Immunis Columbia ^{but}
all letters + figure punched ^{are} the same positively.
Eagle holds arrows on left, branch on right
while 1787 is the opposite
Date identical to date ^{some} on N. J. 1786 coins

This coin has identical number punches to
1786 on ^{several} N. J. coins such as Mar 13 14 15 16
21 25 26 (The 8 is open at the bottom
and the 6 has a heavy right top curve and
a diagonal top stroke

6

Many of the same number punches are on 1787

This coin is described in the Washington Maris Sale
#501 1786 Immunis Columbia similar to #352 but different
die, the legend being without a point. Rev similar to that of
310. Head + body of eagle smaller, neck long + narrow, arrows
+ olive branch reversed. In fine condition. unique.
(Does not belong to Dr. Harris)

To add further proof to the coining of the

~~New York~~ ^{type} ~~American~~ and National type coppers ~~of the~~ ~~United~~
in America rather than in England ~~I have seen~~
~~at least~~ three specimens of the 1787 Immunity Columbia
struck over a 1787 New Jersey Cent (Marie 26-S), ~~showing~~
~~that in the~~ ~~large~~ the planchets of these coins being much
larger than the normal 1787 Immunity Columbia.
Similarly there are two George Clinton cents ^{planchets} struck
over a ~~1787~~ 1787 Immunity Columbia. If patterns were
being made in England for use in obtaining coinage
handpieces ~~the~~ overstrikes would not occur,
particularly over other ^{American-made} coins.

A most convincing argument against the
British source of the ^{1787 coppers} coinage is their poor striking
~~of the~~ and their ~~type~~ imperfect planchets.

The planchets of almost all Confederations are ~~poor~~ rough
and the ~~few~~ ^{few} specimens known are not
well struck up.

Weak striking is evident in most specimens of
the following issues.

- 1786 No. 1000000000
- 1787 N.Y. Effluence
- 1787 No. 1000000000
- Immunity Confederation (both types)
- Eagle Confederation
- Poor striking

1787 Nova Eborac

A is titled to right
Domed Hair

Die break is variety

Since no 3 Clinton is struck
over an IMMUNE COLUMBIA
~~ON IMMUNE~~ (See all
that prove I was one
in America.

Also ¹⁷⁸⁷ N. Y. Immune is struck
over ¹⁷⁸⁷ New Jersey (Mint 26-S)

Reverse of 1747 imitation

and
Reverse of 1787 long nose manydale

Same hub of sealed figure

N has thick diagonal and
irregular left stem - with

T has long right script at bottom
on both

the 1747 halfcent has ^{many of the} ~~the~~ identical
letter punches as 1787 long nose.

~~Particularly the R on which the left~~
~~side of the upper part is tilted right. The~~
~~x lower part of the R is not punched & crossing~~
~~it is made with two strokes. The E is thick~~
~~the I has no serifs. The U of the~~
~~date is cut not punched. The T~~
~~has a thick stem and larger curve~~
~~on right side of stem. Only the X is similar~~

~~the head is like corn head~~

~~the head may be the same as the 1787~~
~~imitation~~

~~the I T are identical with~~

~~the I T are identical with~~
~~1787 and part of some imitations~~

OK its true ✓

~~Send of the 1787 NY Vert of Lib and the 1787 NY Excelsior~~
have the same numbers ^{punches} as
the 1787 ^{using date} long nose imitations
particularly the 8 which is bulged on
the lower ~~left~~ side ~~of~~ and flat on
right side.

The 1787 using date long nose
has curved ceriphs which are
revert in later specimens to flat
ceriphs.

Fair 1788
~~Excellent~~ picture of Miller 4⁽¹⁾ - B(1)
in Crosby Plate V 25

this obverse is similar to the

1788 imitation and the

obverse of the 1788 note with Corn

and 1778 reverse

Many 1749 half pennies
 "features" were imported to
 Massachusetts (Crosby pg 228)
 so well known. Thus it was
 not unusual to counterfeit the
 1749 Beng II

Straight Hair

1788 Conn 2-D

1787 " 3-G

F G H J K L

W X Y Z

A B C D E

I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V

Heavy Roll curls in

Crosby

Plate V #25 Conn 1788 4⁽¹⁾-B(1)

#12 Conn 1787-3-G nice

1788 2-D

9-E

3(1)-B(1)

6-H

5-B(2)

4(1)-K

Small hole

~~Small hole~~
~~Small hole~~

1785 Mills 5-E

1785 Mills 6(1)-H

1785 Mills 6(1)-G

Spinkled Hair

1785 Conn 6(3)-G(2)

1785 4(1)-H(1)

Geo Washington
is American ~~I~~
~~think~~

The T is ^{too} small ~~small~~

The H is made of two I's

No letters, ^{such as ONEATI} are like any

~~Confederate~~ letters of the
other 6 English origin
coming and

The letter ~~A~~ ^{ready type} A is ^a defective

It has a thin top when it descends

The letters are the same ones
used on Liber Natus particularly
the S, the A

New Jersey Cents

Top With broken

A

11ms

12¹³ 15

19 23

25 26 27

28 29 30

31 33

39 42

47

1786

52

1787

68

N

Top With dent

H J

L

Q S T U Y

a

d e

i

l

n

11 13

15

21

25 26 27

28 29

32 33

39 41

43 44

46 47

55

68

None are 1788 or joined to 1788.

C has sloping lower left
flat top
thin upswing
The defective ~~is~~ is found on

- ✓ 1786 NON VI VIRTUTE VICI NEO EBORACENSIS (no flag)
- ✓ 1787 LIBERNATUS NEO EBORACUS EXCELSIOR eagle
- ✓ 1787 GEORGE CLINTON EXCELSIOR arms
- ✓ 1787 Liber Natus EXCELSIOR arms
- ✓ 1787 Immunis Columbia -
- ✓ 1786 Immunis Columbian (small date)
See also above

Not on the Minica

Not on the Confederate

Not on the 1786 Immunis large date

Not on the 1785 Immune

Not on the 1786 Non Vi Virtute (with flag)

Should on NOVA EBORAC coins has ^{rising} ~~seen~~ over ^{clouds +} ~~water~~
just as in 1787 EXCELSIOR New York
E PLURIBUS
and like EXCELSIOR on Clinton & Liber Natus

Novus Eborac has domed hair do

the 8 in the
date on

Non Vi Virtute

1787 E Plumbus is identical

+

Libri Natus - Eboracus

Conn 1 (1) - F 1787

1 NY Arms

Conn 1 (4) - W 1787

Vermont All from 12 to 35 except 13 15 + 27

It has a pointed lower right



Side or if inverted
has a pointed
upper left side

This is not positive as Vts have  too many points

not an imitation

not a ...

~~...~~

The small

~~one~~



is on

Now Eboase
Excelsior

With an antitoxin
that in Vermont.

Perhaps Brasher
1/2

Crosby pages 287 + 288

In N.S. dies there is a defective

A ~~A~~ broken near top

defective N piece out of lower line of diagonal

they are found on Vermont 12 14 16 17 18 19
Not 10 11 15 Not 27 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 28 29
30 31 32

and on Connecticut

1(4)-WW
etc see other sheet

In Ryder 31 the G is definitely overcut
over a C ~~with~~ T

~~check on...~~ (1)

~~check P in...~~ (2) ~~is fact~~
~~any other...~~

the top of the left leg of ~~the~~ ^{an} A punch broke
When ~~the~~ ^a ~~fortune~~ ^{we} were fortunately left with
~~out of~~ ^{the} largest group of ~~coins~~ ^{proof}
of the ~~common~~ ^{of the} American origin of many ~~the~~ coins.
The defective A is ~~found~~ ^{is} identifiable on
at least the following:
and 1785 ~~Obverse and reverse of~~ ^{Obverse and reverse of}
1787 Vermont Cents 12, 14, 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
28 29 30 31 32 and probably 33 34 and 35, but not
on any others such as 7, 10, 11, 15 and 27.

(Obverse of ~~the~~ ^{Obverse of} Maris:
1786 and 1787 New Jersey cents, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28
29, 30, 32, 33, 39, 42, 47, 52, 68) but not on any 1788 cents
1786, 1787 and 1788 Connecticut Cents (Obverse and reverse of ~~Miller~~ ^{Miller} 1-A ^{and} 2(1)-A
of 1786; 1(1)-A and 1(4)-WW; and 1-I of 1788.

Federal ~~Pattern~~
Obverse of 1786 ~~(Mack data)~~ IMMUNIS COLUMBIA with small date
Reverse of 1786 ~~(Mack data)~~ NEO-EBORACENSIS ^{justices} without flag
Federal Obverse of 1787 IMMUNIS COLUMBIA
Obverse of ~~(1787)~~ LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO
Reverse of 1787 NEO EBORACUS

and before breakage of the A it is found on the obverse of
~~Federal~~ GEO. WASHINGTON ~~(Mack data)~~ with bust of Washington

the defective

A is found also
on

1787 Immunis Columbia Σ Plumbus

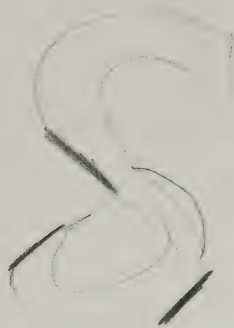
1786 Immunis Columbia Σ Plumbus
like Natus libertatis

Neo Eboracus

Neo Eboracensis (1786 joined to
without
flag)

Neo Washington (~~not yet~~ broken)

Not on the ^{any} Nova Eborac



The bad S

thin top

Irregular body

Lower serif slanted to right
and almost touching central
body.

Flat curves

1785 / Nova Constellatio Obv 2

1785 / Nova Constellatio Obv 3

1785 / Libertas et Justitia Rev A

1785 / Libertas not on Justitia Rev B

1785 / Libertas et Justitia Rev F (Crosby VII-10)

INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICA

INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICANA

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA

E PLURIBUS UNUM (rev of IMMUNIS 1786)

Thin S - not found on

1787 Excelsior

1787 S Pluribus Unum

Excelsior

1786 Immunis Boyd

See the (S) + the same

All English made.

The



with wide cheeks
+ flat lower right
or upper left side

is found on

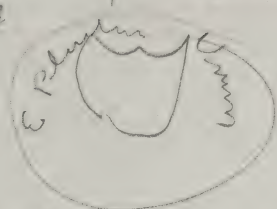
<u>CONFEDERATIO</u>	1785	Large stars
<u>CONFEDERATIO</u>	1785	Sm stars
<u>IMMUNE COLUMBIA</u>	1785	
<u>IMMUNIS COLUMBIA</u>	1786	
<u>NOVA. CONSTELLATIO</u>	Obs	
<u>NOVA. CONSTELLATIO</u>	Obs	3

not on other Novas

not on 1787 ~~Immunis~~

not on 1786 ~~Immunis~~ small date

see the S for tie in on other
English made

It is very important to note
that the 

prepared in England

were not used on the N.S. coinage in
1786 but the first use was 1787
with 6-C. This shows they
didn't have it right away.

ALTERATION

1785 Immunis Columbia - (New Jersey shield) E Pluribus Unum

#1024 Herman Ely Sale by W. Eliot Woodward
Jan 8-10, 1884.

Also in E.H.R. Green collection

The obverse & reverse dies are identical to 1786 Immunis Columbia. The 6 on the genuine coin is poorly formed and readily turned into a 5. I have examined the coin and so has Johnson and am satisfied it is merely an alteration. The lower ^{right} part of the 6 is identical to the ~~the~~ same part on the ~~the~~ 5. ~~and this establishes that~~ ~~the~~ It is somewhat worn but in fine condition.

Lightbody, Bache, Bushnell

NON VI VIRTUTE VICI •

Large head not in Crosby
(Same ^{dr} as Boyds) NON VI

New Jersey reverse
not in Marie

(#2216)
This coin is in the Garrett collection, and
is improperly described.

It is the same coin described in Baker as
Baker #12. The reference in Baker to
Civil dress is an error because the coin is
too ~~far~~ ^{weak} to see it is a military costume.

This coin is not 369 in the Parmelee sale

Possibly it is an overstrike but there is no
evidence of it other than heavy weakness on both
sides

No ^{known} New Jersey reverse is the same as
this shield reverse.

Boyd owns

Non Vi Virtute Vici. (Head of Wash) —

Neo-Eboracensis. 1786

Wt. 141 gr.

this is different from Crosby VIII-4 as follows

Head larger Bust smaller

~~Smaller seated figure of Liberty~~

Flag on pole (the other has none)

Cap on Pole between B & O whereas other

is ~~between~~ opposite E.

there are periods on obv + rev after legends which are not on the other type.

The design + workmanship are far superior + European origin is indicated.

No letter or die punches similar to regular type. B & R identical to B & R in libertas in Crosby B of 1785 + Reverse A of 1785 (No others)

~~The B is much smaller than the R. R is pointed at the tip and the B is not.~~

This same coin in fair condition is

Lot # 450 in Parmelee sale

~~Whether~~ This obverse is combined with

a N. S. shield (Like Maria ~~but~~ different) as described in Baker 12

~~I don't know~~. That describes Wash in civil dress, but if ~~different~~ ^{that is an error} would be

a third ~~Non Vi Virtute~~. This is lot

369 in Parmelee sale in fair condition ~~where it doesn't mention civil dress.~~

Non Vi Virtute Vici — Neo Eboracensis

Large head

1786 (Flag on pole)

Owned by George Fuld — poor condition

(Same as ~~rev-diss~~ ~~as~~ as Boyd specimen)

Wt 164 grams

This is the identical coin described
as Lot 450 in the Parmelee Sale

1786

The letters in Conn 1-A are
 identical to the letters of ¹⁷⁸⁷1(4)-W W
 but the N's are broken on the 1(4) and
 not on the 1-A.

the last N is on { 1786 - 1(4) - 1(4) both sides
 1787 both sides
 1788 1 1 1 both sides
 with both
 the A is ~~is~~ one
 on these too except
 not on 2(1) found out about

the rosettes ^{panel} ~~are~~ on the N.Y. cents
 is ~~the~~ the same as 1788 Conneco ~~is~~
 and 1788 N.Y.
 Conn Ab 3 4 5 Revs B E same as letters

1788 3(1)-B(1) 5-B(2)
 3(2)-B(2) 7-E
 4(1)-B(1) 9-E
 4(1)-B(2) 12(1)-E
 4(1)-K 12(2)-E
 4(1)

the six pointed star
 punch on the NY Excelsior
 is the same as on ^{many (all)} ~~Revs~~ of Conn
 1788 - they show one [R.K.
 point of the star curved BC
 out of line. Such as DE
 FG
 10, 9, 10, 2, 5, 11, 6

The quatrefoil or rosette punch used in making
~~the~~³ obverse + ⁴ reverses of the ~~the~~ Nova Eborac - Vart-et hih
is the same as used on ~~the~~ 1788 Connecticut
cents ~~the~~ obverses 3(1), 3(2) 4(1) 4(2) + 5
and reverses B(1), B(2) + E. Also New Jersey Manis
70 71 74 75 76 77 78' bt cc dd

The ~~the~~ six pointed star punch used in making the
N.Y. Excelsior cents has ~~the same as used~~ one point curved
out of line and ~~it~~ was also used in making Conn 1788
obverses 3, 4 5 6 9 10 11 + reverses B(1) B(2) C D
E F G K R

Check N. J.

Check NY Small head

I wish to see of Bayle's collection

1786

1-A

2(1)-A

2(1)-D(3)

2(2)-D(2)

3-D(4)

1787

1(1)-A no letter

1(1)-VV poor

3-D(1)

3-G

32(9)-X(7) no get

52-G no get

1788

2-D nothing new

6-H nice

16(5)-H

16(6)-H

This has some
small size date
as 1776 Special
Illustration in Miller

~~Brasher Doubloon~~ ✓

~~Nova Confed combination~~ ✓

~~Bank of Pennsylvania~~ no get

~~Tobacco for Ford~~ ✓

1787 Conn 3-G, 52-G

Both 1778 types? imitation

1787 Vt But reverse

1787 long nose straight date
reverse

All from the same hub of seated
body who has same facial
expression.

In the 1747 obverse
and the 1787 long nose obverse
then ^{peculiar} X is ~~the~~ constructed ^{with} the
same punches and the nose is
long + pointed

Same punch used for

Rev of 1788 imitation
Conn 1788 Reverse D

1778

1778

~~1787 Britannia~~

} Position of shield
shape of head + top knot
feet,
long finger
Neck

Ryder 27

same punch
Ryder 13 1787

Rev of 1787 Conn 13

" " 1778

1787 Negro rev.

1787 Long nose rev

1787 " " "

1747 ~~Reverse~~

Re 1788 Ryder 13
1787 Reverse 13

Ow. 1788 Ryder 27

1788 Ow. imitation

1788 3(2) Conn

1788 3(1) Conn

and other Conn

} Same punch